The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4778. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Noon Yesterday by Atlantic Telegraph.

Monster Reform Demonstration to be Held in London.

Trouble Brewing Between Hungary and Austria.

Maximillian Sending Home His Personal Effects.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Monster Reform Demonstration.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 17—Noon.

The Reform League is preparing for another monster Trade demonstration. The affair will come off in this city on the 11th of February, and is expected to surpass any demonstration of the kind ever made in England.

HUNGARY.

Trouble Brewing Between Hungary and Austria on the Army Question.

PESTH, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The Hungarian Diet, with remarkable unanimity, evince a design to break their negotiations with Austria, if that Government continues to oppose the wishes of Hungary in insisting on the army organization scheme and other measures equally oppressive and odious to the people.

MAXIMILIAN.

The Archduke Sending Home his Personal Effects.

VIENNA, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The *Presse*, of this city, in an article this morning, says that a large insurance has been made at Hamburg on the personal effects of Maximilian, to be shipped by the steamer *Maria* to Ragusa.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 17—Noon.

Consols are unchanged.

American Securities are quoted to-day as follows:

United States Five-twenties	72¾
Erie Railway Shares	43½
Illinois Central Shares	81½

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 17—Noon.

The Cotton market opened quite active this morning, and prices show a slight advance. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 14¾ pence.

MEXICO.

The Foreign and Mexican Troops and War Materials Turned Over to Marquez—Maximilian—Depature of Bazaine—Guanajuato Taken by the Liberals—French Officers in the Mexican Army Returning—Maximilian's Trip to Mexico.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1867.

Gen. Bazaine has issued an order to all the commanders of the troops under his orders, that in future all the Austrian, Belgian and Mexican troops would be turned over to Gen. Marquez, to be disposed of by him as he thinks proper, as General-in-Chief of the forces operating in the East. This has already been done, and Marquez is doing his utmost to organize his forces rapidly in order to begin active operations. All the materials of war, which were in the possession of the French, appertaining to the Imperial Government, have also been turned over to the Mexican Imperial Government, and this seems to show that a certain good feeling exists still among the French and Imperialists.

Maximilian has not left Puebla, and according to trustworthy information, will remain there yet for some time.

In Puebla the people wished to take the horses out of the carriage and draw it themselves, which proves conclusively that the Mexican cannot be depended upon for a single hour, and that the whole race is still under the dominion of the priests, who urged the populace to such a degrading exhibition of their natural servility. The thing would have been done if Maximilian had not stated that he would leave the carriage and walk on foot if they insisted.

It was expected that Bazaine would leave Mexico about the 15th of this month for Vera Cruz. Several detachments of French troops have left Mexico, marching toward Puebla, probably with the view of clearing the roads for the Emperor, who will take up his residence in San Angel.

A meeting of the French citizens was held in the City of Mexico on the 30th ult., to deliberate on the difficult position of the French citizens in Mexico on the departure of the French troops, and to provide some means of safety.

Guadalajara has been occupied by the Liberals under Gen. Parra, but the city was in charge of Mr. Kuhnhardt, the Prussian, and Mr. Negrete, the Spanish Consul, who issued orders to maintain tranquility, and organized a national guard for the protection of the citizens. While the city was in a great state of excitement after the departure of the French troops, a guerrilla band of about 30 men dashed into the place and attempted to liberate the criminals confined in the Penitentiary. They were driven out by the citizens, and several of them taken prisoners. The important place of Pochutla, although hard pressed by the troops of Porfirio Diaz, is still holding out, and numerous attacks have been made by the garrison.

Gen. Carequy, with the Ninety-fifth and Sixty-second Artillery Regiments and the Seventh of the Line, has arrived in Leon on his way to Mexico. An immense train of emigrants from Guadalajara and other towns accompanied the troops. The whole district of Guanajuato is overrun with guerrillas, who are plundering the farms and smaller villages. Antillon and Piedro Sorda both claim the Governorship of the State.

The French officers serving in the Mexican battalions will return with the army. It appears that the exchange of prisoners between Gens. Oronoz and Porfirio Diaz in Oajaca only had reference to the French, as the Austrians are still there.

Tulancingo was occupied by the Liberals on the 28th ult. after the Belgians, Austrians and Mexicans had retired.

Yucatan has been invaded by the Liberals, who have occupied the Village of Palizada.

The situation of the country is daily getting worse, and no hopes are entertained of any change for the better. The last rumor about Maximilian is that he would not go to the capital while the French were there.

QUASIMODO.

Movements of Cortinas—Gen. Mejia's Probable Designs—Juarez Going to San Luis.

MATAMORAS, Sunday, Jan. 13,
via GALVESTON, Texas, Thursday, Jan. 17.

Gen. Berriozabal has succeeded in raising the money asked for by Cortinas, who is now stationed fifteen leagues from this city, and it is confidently expected that Cortinas will now continue his march toward Victoria, thus relieving this border of all trouble. His force numbers 407 men.

The Liberal Gen. Auguirre entered San Luis on the 28th of December, Mejia having evacuated it on the 27th.

From a gentleman arrived last evening I learn that he met Alvara, of Mejia's command, at Tulla, marching toward Tampico, and that Mejia himself was following him. This would seem to denote the intended reoccupation of Tampico by the Imperialists.

Brevet Major-Gen. Reynolds arrived in Brownsville on the 11th instant, and assumed command of the district.

The Liberal Governor of San Luis addressed a congratulatory proclamation to the people of the State on the 1st of January.

Great preparations were in progress for the reception of Juarez, who was expected from Durango to establish his seat of government at San Luis.

The feeling between the Juarez and Ortega factions is excellent, owing to the fact that no news had been received from the latter chief.

HAVANA.

Cold Snap—Business Prospects—Death of Mr. Trumbull—Distinguished New-Yorkers—Trial of Parrott Guns—Spanish Nobility—The Biachi Opera Troupe.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1867.

The weather has been colder during the last week than we are accustomed to, and all kinds of woolen goods were at a premium. To-day it is hot enough for Summer, the thermometer being about 78 in the shade.

Our business men are beginning to look a little more hopeful, as specie has begun to pour into the market, the *Morro Castle*, from New-York, bringing near $200,000. A great many Americans are here now, and our hotels are beginning to wear their Winter appearance.

Mr. S. F. Trumbull, a Philadelphia merchant, died on the 2d inst., at the St. Isabel Hotel. His body has been embalmed, and will be sent to his home for interment by the first Philadelphia steamer. Mr. West, of Bradley & West, the celebrated hoop-skirt makers, is here, accompanied by his family, and the celebrated pianist, Miss Julia Wurzbach, of New-York.

The booming of the Parrott guns lately purchased by the Spanish Government in the United States, has been heard during the whole week. A commission of officers under the immediate supervision of the Captain-General, has been giving them a thorough trial, and the result has been very satisfactory. The Government will order several more, as our old guns have neither the range or power of those leviathans. The Captain-General gave a big dinner on the 6th to the officers of the garrison, who had assembled to congratulate him on his successful administration.

The double-ender *Winooski*, Capt. Cooper, arrived on the 9th from Key West, after running about the Mexican coast, in search of the *Susquehanna*.

The number of Spanish grandees is still increasing. Many of our planters have received titles, and more are anxious to obtain the same distinction. The number of noble families in Spain and its Colonies, not including any members of the royal family, is, 85 Dukes, 719 Marquises, 584 Counts, 80 Viscounts, 76 Barons, and 30 foreign noblemen with Spanish letters of nobility.

The Biachi Opera Troupe has at last arrived from Mexico, and will commence playing here in a few days. The Company is said to be a very good one.

Miss Adelaide Nixon, of New-York, the *danseuse* and *equestrienne*, had a severe paralytic attack whilst performing with Chiarini in Matanzas. One side is completely paralyzed, and it is doubtful whether the young lady will entirely recover, although she is improving rapidly.

Several fires have taken place lately—one on Tuesday last, destroying three of the finest private residences in the Cerro. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

QUASIMODO.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE......WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 17.

NAVY-YARD EMPLOYES.

Mr. Wade presented the petition of the employes of the Washington Navy-yard, for increased pay, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

THE TARIFF.

Several petitions for an increased tariff were presented and referred.

RECONSTRUCTION OF TEXAS.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of Texas Unionists, asking for the reorganization of the Government of that State. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

Mr. Sherman presented the petition of the officers of the Society for the relief of the poor of Cincinnati, complaining that great distress exists among widows and orphans of soldiers in consequence of the delay experienced in collecting bounty an back pay. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

Mr. Ramsey, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported the House joint resolution authorizing the procuring of a site for a Post-office and United States Court in New-York City, with an amendment providing that the title to the property to be purchased shall be examined and approved by the Attorney-General of the United States. This amendment was agreed to and the bill goes back to the House for concurrence.

POST-OFFICE ROUTE AGENTS.

Mr. Ramsey, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported the bill of the House fixing the compensation of Post-office route agents at not less than $900 nor more than $1,200 per annum.

Mr. Buckalew inquired what was the salary of the officers at present.

Mr. Ramsey said the maximum was $1,000.

Mr. Hendricks suggested that the minimum be stricken out.

The bill was passed as reported, and goes to the President.

SHIP CANAL.

Mr. Chandler called up the bill of last session, to establish a ship canal around Niagara Falls. The motion was agreed to—yeas 20, nays 15.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Conness, Edmunds, Fogg, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Morrill, Norton, Patterson, Poland, Ramsey, Sumner, Wade, Williams, Wilson—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Dixon, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Nesmith, Saulsbury, Sherman, Van Winkle, Willey—15.

So the bill was taken up.

Mr. Edmunds moved to strike out the section providing that the act shall not take effect unless the Legislature of New-York shall give its assent to it within two years.

Pending the consideration of this motion, Mr. Sherman moved to postpone further consideration of the bill.

Mr. Chandler said he would consent to this provided the bill was made the special order for to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Sherman said it had better not be made the special order for that time, as it would come in conflict with the Tariff Bill, which would be called up on Monday.

Mr. Chandler asked how long it would take to dispose of?

Mr. Sherman said he had not the least idea.

Mr. Conness hoped no bill that was not of national importance would be made a special order until the finance and tax bills, and other measures necessary to the peace and welfare of the whole country, were disposed of.

After some further discussion the bill was postponed and made the special order for to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Mr. Morrill called up the bill to amend an act entitled An Act to authorize the extension, construction and use by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company of a railroad between Knoxville and the Monocacy Junction into and within the District of Columbia.

The bill provides that instead of the right granted to said Railroad Company to extend their side road into and within the District of Columbia to such point or terminus as may be agreed upon between said Company and the corporations of Washington and Georgetown, the said Company are authorized to extend their said road into said District on such line and on such place as may be authorised by Congress, and not otherwise.

The bill was passed by the Senate without amendment, and goes to the House.

SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported the bill to prevent illegal voting in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, with amendments.

The amendments provide for the appointment by the Supreme Court of the District of five Judges of Election for the City of Washington and three for the City of Georgetown, whose duty it shall be biennially and prior to each election to prepare a list of persons qualified to vote in the said cities, the said judges to be in open session in their respective cities, to receive evidence of the qualification of persons claiming to be voters and for correcting said lists, on two days biennially, not exceeding five days prior to each election for city officers, giving public notice of the time and place of said session, and that the said judges shall, at least ten days prior to the said election, post up in their respective cities a list of voters thus prepared.

PENSION AGENTS.

Mr. Lane called up the bill to regulate the appointment of pension agents.

Mr. Fessenden said he objected to the kind of legislation contained in the amendment, vacating all offices filled since the 1st of October.

Pending the consideration of this bill the morning hour expired, and the regular order, which was the bill to regulate the tenure of office, was taken up.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE.

Mr. McDougal spoke against the bill.

Mr. Willey replied to a speech made by Mr. Cowan yesterday, in which the latter gentleman said the President had removed none from office but those who had made use of abusive language toward him and his policy. The President, Mr. Willey said, had not adhered to that course in West Virginia, for there he had appointed those who had abused him worst. One man, named Loney, had been appointed Postmaster at Wheeling. He was the editor of the Wheeling *Register*. Mr. Willey read extracts from the paper named of the date of March 13, 14 and 15, 1865, in which the President is denounced as a drunkard, an idiot, &c.

Mr. Johnson asked when that appointment was made and if it had been confirmed?

Mr. Willey said the appointment was made in August, and had not been confirmed.

Mr. Cowan said it was impossible where so many appointments were to be made, to avoid an occasional mistake.

Mr. Hendricks replied to a speech from Mr. Sumner a few days since, in which the latter gentleman said, "The misconduct of the Executive threw new duties upon Congress." He (Hendricks) had never sympathized with a general removal from office; but the doctrine of Mr. Sumner was, that a man once in office should continue in office. The President had removed but one man in six in the civil offices of the country, leaving five against him in 1861. There was a proscription for political opinion more sweeping than was ever before known in the country. Scarcely a man was left in office to represent the large minority throughout the country. He (Hendricks) never charged Mr. Lincoln with doing wrong in removing Democrats from office. So great had been the proscription of the past five years that it had entered the Court-room and influenced the selection of juries, so that cases in law might be decided from a party stand-point. The first day of the session, three distinguished Senators had been removed from the heads of Committees because they indorsed the President. The office-holders of this city were nearly all opposed to the President. The Postmasters and Collectors of the city were leaders of the Republican Party. In nine cases out of ten, where the President had removed anybody, he had appointed in his place a man who voted the Lincoln and Johnson ticket in 1865.

While Mr. Hendricks was speaking he was interrupted by Mr. Sumner, who asked him if he (Mr. Hendricks) meant to give his approbation to the extraordinary language of the President, in which he announces the policy to which he (Sumner) referred, and made declaration of his intentions to kick men out of office, and which he commenced to carry into execution on his return from St. Louis to Washington? He (Sumner) would ask the Senator from Indiana if he was now vindicating the conduct of the President in carrying that declaration in o effect.

Mr. Hendricks—The question is a question of rhetoric. [Laughter.] I cannot say I like the style attributed to the President of the United States. [Laughter.] I say then that the President of the United States by the judgment of the country in former Administrations has been sustained in removing from office men opposed to his policy, and placing in office men who are in sympathy with him. This has always been expressed in the pleasant term of "removal from office," but to kick a man out is to express the same thing in other language not quite so agreeable. Now, Mr. President, I had doubts whether the President used that language, and so strong were my doubts, that after I heard it from the Senator from Massachusetts, I went and asked him if he was sure the President had used it. He said he read it in the newspapers. I had not read that speech. I had read some of the speeches, but I did not take upon myself the task of reading all the speeches made by the President on his way to Chicago and back. [Laughter.]

Mr. Conness reviewed the history of the political differences between the President and Congress. The responsibility for these unfortunate differences was not with Congress. As to the offices and removals, it was well known that the President would not have restricted himself to 400 removals were it not that the Senate stood between the present incumbents of Federal offices and the President. The Philadelphia Convention played for all the offices in the country, and they lost all and should be satisfied. In reply to the remarks of Mr. Hendricks as to the proscription of the Senate in excluding three Senators from Chairmanship of Committees, he would say that the judgment of the Senate had been confirmed in the case of one of these Senators, who had recently received the votes of the opposition members of the Legislature of his State for the office of Senator.

Mr. McDougal resumed the floor on the general subject of the tenure of office.

Mr. Doolittle favored a tenure of office during good behavior. He had become convinced in favor of this upon investigation of the management of the Indian Affairs. In the British Provinces agents and others in that employment were retained during life, and the Government was greatly benefitted. The power of removal, whether placed in the Senate or the Executive, was liable to abuse. As to the Philadelphia Convention and the gentlemen who participated in it, he claimed for himself and those who acted with him, the most patriotic motives. He would not speak at length on this topic now, but at a future time he expected to do so. He expected to prove that the policy of the Administration was the policy of Mr. Lincoln, from which the Republican Party had departed.

Mr. Howe said that inasmuch as his colleague (Mr. Doolittle) had spent a good deal of time in attempting to demonstrate that problem already, and as about two-thirds of the people had failed to see it, he did not think that it would pay for him to try to demonstrate it any more.

Mr. Doolittle said he could demonstrate it from his colleague's own speech, on the question of admitting Arkansas to representation.

Mr. Howe denied that any such thing could be proven from his speech referred to.

REMARKS OF MR. SUMNER.

Mr. Sumner replied to the remarks of several Senators against the pending proposition, which was the amendment offered by him. He congratulated the President on having found so able a defender and champion as Mr. Hendricks; and he would say that before this controversy was ended, the President would need all the ability, experience and powers of debate of the Senator from Indiana. Mr. Sumner, in advocating his amendment, said it was the duty of Congress to protect the loyal people of this country. He would say more. It was the duty of Congress to protect the loyal people of the country against the President of the United States. In this particular the precedent of the fathers of the country could not be quoted. There was no such duty against our fathers, for the President had not become an enemy to his country.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. McDougal rose and was about to speak.

Mr. Sumner—I decline to yield.

Mr. McDougal—I rise to a question of privilege.

Mr. Sumner—I do not yield the floor.

The Chair—The Senator from California rises to a question of privilege. He will state his question.

Mr. McDougal—My point is, that no Senator on this floor has a right to make use of such remarks about the Executive of the United States.

The Chair, Mr. Anthony, asked Mr. McDougal what were the words he took exception to.

Mr. McDougal asked Mr. Sumner to repeat what he had just said about the President.

Mr. Sumner—Let him take down the words and present them:

Mr. McDougal—I'll do it.

Mr. McDougal walked over to his desk and wrote down upon a slip of paper the words of Mr. Sumner as he understood them. While this was being done Mr. Sumner rose and said he claimed the right to proceed, unless the point of order was made and decided.

The Chair called for the reading of the words objected to. They were read as written down by Mr. McDougal as follows: "Never before had we a President who was the enemy of his country."

Mr. Anthony, (in the chair)—In the opinion of the Chair this does not go beyond the general bounds of debate.

Mr. Sumner rose to proceed with his speech when Mr. McDougal appealed from the decision of the Chair, saying he wished the vote of the Senate on the question he had raised.

Mr. Sumner—Then I insist that the actual words, as reported by the short-hand writer, shall be read.

Mr. Edmonds said he agreed that the words used exceeded the proper limits of debate, but he would like to have the discussion of the bill proceeded with, and he moved that further debate on the point of order be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Sumner said that could not be done. The point must be decided now.

Mr. Howard moved to lay the appeal of Mr. McDougal on the table.

Mr. Grimes said it was due the Senator from Massachusetts that his words, as altered, should be read. The words as taken down by the Senator from California were, "That we never before had a President who was an enemy to his country." The Senator from Massachusetts, according to the short-hand report of his speech had not used this language.

Mr. McDougal—I ask the Senator from Massachusetts if he is quoted correctly, or if he denies the affirmation.

Mr. Sumner—The Senator has not quoted me correctly.

After some further remarks Mr. McDougal said it seemed he had not quoted Mr. Sumner correctly. He (Mr. McDougal) had a very bad pair of ears and a bad memory, and he would withdraw the appeal from the Chair.

Mr. Doolittle said he had no objection to the withdrawal of the appeal, if the Senator from Massachusetts would repeat the words he had used, and to which exceptions had been taken, that the Senator might again hear them, and determine, if necessary, if they were such as ought not to be allowed in debate.

The appeal from the decision of the Chair was withdrawn, and Mr. Sumner proceeded with his remarks. He said that when was interrupted in the extraordinary manner just witnessed, he was saying what he would now repeat, as written out since by the reporter: "There, Sir, is the duty of the hour. There was no such duty on our fathers. There was no such duty on our predecessors in this Chamber, because there was no President of the United States who had become the enemy of his country."

Mr. Doolittle rose as Mr. Sumner uttered the last words of the above sentence, and said he rose to a question of order—that such language toward the Executive was not permissable in the Senate.

Mr. Anthony, in the Chair, decided that in the judgment of the Chair the words did not exceed the limit of debate usual in the Senate.

Mr. Doolittle appealed from the Chair, and moved that in order that Senators might have an opportunity to consider the question the Senate adjourn.

The motion to adjourn was disagreed to.

Mr. Lane moved to lay the appeal of Mr. Doolittle on the table.

Several points of order were here raised, all on parliamentary questions, after which the Senate laid the appeal of Mr. Doolittle upon the table by a vote of Yeas 29, Nays 10, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougal, Norton, Patterson, Saulsbury—10.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate then at 4:45 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COLORADO.

On motion of Mr. McRuer, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the existence of a harbor in the vicinity of Point Sal, (Salt Point, Santa Barbara County?) on the coast of California, and the practicability of rendering such harbor valuable to commerce.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Stevens called attention to the fact that it appeared by the morning papers that the amendment offered last evening to the Legislative Appropriation Bill making the appropriation for increased compensation valid to clerks and employes of the House last session had been agreed to and the bill reported to the House. He had insisted on a revision of that amendment, and had then left the House, knowing that there was not a quorum present. He was quite surprised to learn that the amendment had been declared agreed to and the bill reported to the House. If the journal showed that to be so, or showed anything about it, he would move to amend the journal.

The Speaker stated that no journal was kept in Committee of the Whole, and that the Legislative Appropriation Bill had been reported to the House, with various amendments, including the one referred to.

Mr. Stevens said he was very unwilling to have that amendment left on the record, as it was wholly untrue that it was agreed to.

The Speaker remarked that it was not within his power to rule on the subject, but the gentleman could move to recommit the bill.

Mr. Stevens made that motion, saying that, at all events, he had an amendment to offer to the bill.

The bill was recommitted, and the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Cobb in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Stevens offered an amendment as an additional section, extending to the Court of Claims the provisions of section 3 of the act of July 2, 1864, which declares that in the Courts of the United States there shall be no exclusion of any witness on account of color; nor in civil actions because he is a party to or interested in the issues tried. He said that the Court of Claims had recently held that it was not a Court of the United States, and that therefore the law did not apply to it.

The amendment was, after a short discussion and explanation, agreed to.

The amendment agreed to yesterday, requiring new appointments on the Metropolitan Police force to be made from men who had served in the army, was modified so as to extend to sailors and marines.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. Stevens asked leave to offer an amendment fixing the salary of the Supreme Court reporter at $2,500, if the Supreme Court directed the publication of more than one volume of reports.

Mr. Washburn objected, and the Speaker ruled that the amendment was not in order in the House.

Mr. Stevens then brought up the matter of making the appropriation to pay to the clerks and employes of the House the increased compensation voted last session. He reminded the House that subsequent to the resolutions granting the increased compensation both Houses had agreed upon a general increase of 20 per cent. for the clerks and employes of both Houses, and that increase was intended to cover all such propositions. He was informed that the adoption of this amendment would create a great inequality in the compensation of clerks—an inequality of 50 to 60 and in some cases 80 per cent. He hoped that when the House came to vote upon the amendment, it would be rejected.

Mr. Blaine argued that the appropriation was necessary in order to carry out the resolution of the House.

Messrs. Woodbridge and Schenck spoke in favor of the appropriation.

Mr. Raymond asked for a separate vote on the amendment which struck out the clause appropriating $40,000 for facilitating telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific States. He argued that there had been no violation of the terms of the contract, as asserted in debate yesterday, and offered to agree to and promise that the amount paid to the telegraph company under the appropriation should not exceed the amount actually due to it by the Government for messages sent.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, opposed the appropriation, declaring that the contract was one of the most extravagant and outrageous that have ever been entered into by the Government, and that the company had violated the contract by overcharging and delaying messages, &c.

Mr. Raymond mentioned that the only ground for asserting that there had been a violation of the contract was that there had been two cases of overcharging for private messages from Denver east, which overcharges had been made by employes of the company, and had been remedied when the matter was brought before the company.

Separate votes were also demanded on the amendments giving notice of the termination of the contract with the *Congressional Globe*, and on the clause appropriating $10,000 for collecting mineralogical reports and for watchmen of the public garden.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

The first vote was taken on the amendment adding the following proviso:

Providing, That no further appropriation shall be made for supplying complete sets of the *Congressional Globe and Appendix* to members of any succeeding Congress.

The amendment was rejected by 51 to 57.

The next vote was taken on the following proviso:

Provided, That notice is hereby given that at the close of the Fortieth Congress the United States will terminate the purchase of one complete set of the *Congressional Globe and Appendix* for each Senator, Representative and Delegate, provided for by the act of July 4, 1864.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted yeas 84, nays 56.

OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

The next vote was on striking out the paragraph appropriating $40,000 for facilitating telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States.

Mr. Raymond offered to agree to a proviso that the company would consent to the abrogation of the existing contract, on application of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, objected.

The amendment was agreed to and the paragraph was struck out.

MINING STATISTICS.

The next vote was on striking out the paragraph appropriating $10,000 for collecting statistical information in regard to the mineral resources of the Northwestern States.

The paragraph was struck out by a vote of 64 to 34.

WATCHMEN.

The next vote was on striking out the clause for five watchmen at the public garden.

The clause was not struck out.

COMPENSATION FOR CLERKS.

The next vote was on the amendment making an appropriation for increased compensation to clerks.

The amendment was agreed to; ayes 81, noes not counted.

The bill was then passed.

REPORTS OF DEBATES.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the Committee on Printing was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for reporting the debates and the proceedings of Congress by reporters chosen by each House thereof, and for the publication of such debates and proceedings at the Government printing office.

TEXAS.

On motion of Mr. Washburne, of Indiana, the Secretary of the Treasury was instructed to report what amount due by the United States to Texas previous to the rebellion remains unpaid, and whether the State of Texas has accounted for the money and stores taken by it from the Confederacy.

WEST POINT.

Mr. Johnson offered a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into abuses in the quality and charges of board for the cadets at West Point, with power to send for persons and papers, and to proceed to West Point if necessary.

Mr. Schenck suggested to add the following:

"In which case the Committee shall extend its investigations, so far as it may seem to be requisite, into any matters connected with the administration and discipline there."

The resolution, so modified, was adopted.

REPORT ON MINERAL RESOURCES.

On motion of Mr. Higby, the Committee on Printing was instructed to inquire into the expendiency of having the report of J. Ross Browne, on the mineral resources of the United States, printed in the French and German languages for distribution at the Paris Exposition.

TARIFF ON SILK GOODS.

On motion of Mr. Bidwell, the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making the tariff on silk goods imported specific, according to weight, instead of *ad valorem*.

DISTRICT BILLS.

The Senate bill, which was up yesterday at the close of the morning hour, to incorporate the Washington County Horse Railroad Company, of the District of Columbia, came up as the business of the morning hour.

Mr. Schenck offered an amendment declaring it unlawful for any railroad company to collect fare from any passenger on its cars or coaches to whom a seat in such conveyance was not furnished. He made some forcible remarks in support of the amendment.

Mr. Grinnell moved an amendment to the amendment, by adding the words, "except with their consent."

Mr. Cobb suggested that this railroad company was part of a scheme for the sale of the Cochrane Farm to the Government for a park.

Mr. Ingersoll said he had heard nothing of the road.

Both the amendments were rejected and then the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Ingersoll the District Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of paving Pennsylvania-avenue.

Mr. Ingersoll, from the District Committee, reported a substitute for the Senate bill to incorporate the First Congregational Society of Washington, District of Columbia.

After the bill was read Mr. Ingersoll suggested that if his friend from Ohio (Schenck) wished to offer his amendment to this bill, that no person should have to pay anything without having pew accommodations, he would let him do so. [Laughter.]

Mr. Schenck declined to offer such an amendment, saying he would be sorry to deprive his excellent friend from Illinois of any of the means of grace, for he knew nobody having so much need of it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Ingersoll replied that no one knew better than his friend from Ohio whether he was a good subject for grace.

The substitute was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. Welker, from the same Committee, reported a bill to regulate the proceedings before Justices of the Peace in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Welker, from the same Committee, reported a bill providing for the punishment of grand and petit larceny. Passed.

Mr. Welker, from the same Committee, reported a bill to incorporate the Washington Transportation and Canal Company.

The morning hour expiring before the reading of the bill was concluded, at 2:40 the bill went over till to-morrow.

REBEL PROPERTY.

Mr. Cook, on leave, introduced a bill to enable the United States to recover the value of the property of which it has been deprived, so as to recover property formerly belonging to the Confederate States that has been removed and smuggled away. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

DISTRICT BILL.

On motion of Mr. Ingersoll, the Committee for the District of Columbia were instructed to inquire into the propriety of having the houses in Washington City numbered in accordance with the system adopted in Philadelphia.

SAMUEL DOWNING.

Mr. Marvin presented the petition of citizens of Saratoga and Fulton Counties, New-York, praying for a pension to Samuel Downing, the only surviving soldier of the Revolution, aged 105 years.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Stevens' Reconstruction Bill.

MR. BAKER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Baker addressed the House, giving his reasons why the bill should not be agreed to in its present form, and why it should be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. He objected to the phraseology of the preamble, inasmuch as it applies the term "Government" to the Confederate States of America.

[Mr. Stevens said that, rather than have that cause trouble to any of the brethren, he would modify it.]

Mr. Baker said that the term "Government" implied a settled, solid institution. In such cases as this the term was usually modified by the phrases "so-called," "self-called," or *de facto*. He objected to the second section as reorganizing the State Government now existing, *de facto*, and suggested that such reorganization should be postponed until such time as the scheme giving them constitutional governments should go into effect. He had some doubts as to the constitutionality of the third section. The object of the fourth section was a good one. But why, in shunning Scylla, should Congress fall into Charybdis? Why, in seeking to prevent State disfranchisement of colored men, should Congress declare that no person shall be disfranchised by reason of conviction and punishment for any crime other than for insurrection or treason or imprision of treason. His substantial objection, however, was to the sixth section, which declares that all who at any time held office, either civil or military, under the Confederate States Government, or any who swore allegiance thereto, had renounced allegiance to the United States and have to be reinvested with right of citizenship. He denied that the people of the Southern States were, or could be made, by law of Congress, aliens. They were citizens of the United States. They must be either foreigners or citizens. They were not foreigners. They were citizens. They had never ceased to be citizens of the United States. Their Government had never been recognized by the United States or any other country. He was unwilling to give any vote that would recognize the idea that there ever were for one moment of time two sovereignties existing within the jurisdiction of the United States. The rebellion was a gigantic combination, but yet there was not a moment when every one in the revolted district did not in law owe allegiance to the Government of the United States.

He saw a difficulty also in the seventh section of the bill, which insists upon equal civil and political privileges to all, and regarded the concluding portion of it, which declares that if the section should ever be altered or amended, the State should lose its right in Congress, as a monstrous proposition. He thought the bill should by all means be referred to a Joint Committee on Reconstruction. In his judgment the States in the Union were, in the long run, better in nursling the mother of Liberty than this centralized Government could be. He wanted to see everything left to the States that could be safely left to them. He warned the House against the evil tendency of degrading, diminishing and dishonoring the States of this Union. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Stevens) had denounced his own State as not Republican, and had expressed the hope that Congress would interfere and make it so. And the gentleman from Massachusetts (Banks) had spoken of cashiering the Representatives of States that were not republican in form. He warned the House against the encouragement of any such destructive ideas.

Mr. Grinnell said he would have been better pleased with the remarks of the gentleman who had just sat down, if he had applied himself to the perfection of the bill, and not to its destruction.

Mr. Baker replied that he thought the Reconstruction Committee infinitely more competent to suggest improvements to the bill than he was.

REMARKS OF MR. GRINNELL.

Mr. Grinnell said he was not prepared to yield up all his judgment to that Committee; the session was wearing out and he wanted that matter disposed of by Congress. The gentleman from Ohio (Bingham) appeared desirous to wait for the Constitutional Amendment to be adopted. Did he want that Amendment to be again scornfully and defiantly thrown in the face of Congress by the Legislatures of the rebel States? The Legislatures of the loyal States were advising a different policy. They were saying that, the Constitutional Amendment having been rejected, Congress should now go on and pass laws for the proper government of the territory recently in rebellion.

Referring to the insinuation in Mr. Dawson's speech yesterday, that New-England was interested in keeping up the present condition of things, and excluding the Southern States from representation in Congress—he repelled that as untrue. Congress would deserve the reproach of the world if it did not see it, that the friends of the nation in the rebel States had full protection extended over their lives and political and civil rights. If they were placed there for anything it was that they might protect their friends and establish justice. He would not advocate execution or banishment of rebels, but he would place by their side, with equal rights and privileges, black men. It was not their fault that they were black. It was God's. This question would take care of itself. The Democrats would be looking after the colored votes, and therefore would begin to treat the black man with respect. Let the black man have justice, for he was the friend of the nation in the day of its trouble. He gave the account of an interview he had with Mr. Lincoln about the colored race. He (Grinnell) had introduced in the House a proposition for enlisting colored soldiers. Mr. Lincoln said to him that he wanted to have everybody fight the rebels. "Let the Indians fight them," said he, "let the negroes fight them, and if you have any kicking jackasses in the State of Iowa that will kick the rebels to death, let the jackasses fight them."

THE RAILROAD BRIDGE BILL.

Mr. Hogan introduced a bill to repeal that section of the Railroad Bridge Bill of last session which authorizes low bridges.

HARBOR SURVEY.

On motion of Mr. Driggs, the Secretary of War was requested to send to the House any surveys for the improvement of Ontonagan Harbor on Lake Superior, and if no such surveys had been made, then to cause them to be made.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. Driggs introduced a bill to amend the acts for the disposal of certain coal lands and town property. It was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

TWENTY-FIRST NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

Mr. Hotchkiss introduced a bill for the relief of the Twenty-first Regiment of New-York Cavalry. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

On motion of Mr. Raymond the Senate amendment to the House bill, in relation to the site for a new Post-office and United States Courts, in New-York City, requiring the title thereto to be approved by the Attorney-General, was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, stated that he had been unavoidably absent the first three days of the week. If present he would have voted for the two bills admitting Nebraska and Colorado, and in favor of Boutwell's amendment thereto.

In reply to the Speaker, Mr. Stevens intimated that he would try to close the debate on his bill next week.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House, at quarter past four o'clock, adjourned.

Maryland Legislature—Another Ballot for United States Senator.

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, Jan 17.

In the Maryland Legislature to-day, there was another joint ballot for United Senator, but no election was effected. The Senate adjourned, pending a motion to repeal the act requiring the United States Senator to be chosen from the Eastern Shore.

CANADA.

The Seat of Government to be Removed—New Trade Relations—The Fenians—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1867.

The rumor has been revived that the Seat of Government, after the accomplishment of the confederation of all the British North American Provinces, will be removed from Ottawa, that in fact a majority of the delegates now in England have decided in favor of Quebec. It is not at all likely that any such decision has been arrived at, but even if it has, the people will have something to say about the matter. The delegates have no power to meddle with the Seat of Government question. Ottawa was decided upon at the Conference held in Quebec in September, 1864, and we have been given to understand by the chroniclers of the doings of the Confederation Conference in England, that the Quebec resolutions have been adopted, and no change made except with regard to the time and mode of proclaiming the new Constitution; therefore, it is abundantly manifest that the reported decision upon the Seat of Government question is simply a *canard*. There are said to be two objections to Ottawa. One is that it is not sufficiently central for the whole of British America, and the other, that it is incapable of being fortified. With respect to the first, it is well known that Ottawa is not in the centre of what will be known as the Confederated Provinces, but when the Hudson Bay country and Vancouver's Island, with British Columbia, come into the Confederation, it will be more central than Quebec. It will be central for a long time, as regards population, for Canada has a majority of about three to one at present, and if the other colonies to the west should ever come into the Confederation, they will bring population enough with them to give the western section of the Confederation a preponderance which it is certain to retain. It were folly, then, for the lower Provinces to insist upon Quebec for the capital, for if left to the people, as it would be, Ottawa would have the preference.

THE CANADA COMPANY—A MONOPOLY.

A long time ago, when the most of Upper Canada was an untrodden wilderness, the Government of England sold a large tract of country bordering on Lake Huron to a Company, who agreed to settle the lands, make new roads, and improve the country generally. Considerable quantities of land were annually disposed of, and the Company became powerful. The country between Godrich and Stratford was opened up, and there are now in that district some of the best farms in the province. But the Company did little more than draw the proceeds for the lands; and for several years past they have been holding the unsold lands at very high rates; so high in fact that it has been found difficult to purchase farms under the restrictions imposed by the Company. The object of course is to make money, but in carrying out such a policy there has been a clear deviation from the agreement entered into when the Company obtained possession of the lands. To make the Company change their course has long been the desire of the great body of the residents in what is known as the "Huron Tract," because it is found that the progress and prosperity of that section of the country are greatly retarded by the Canada Company, in the manner of disposing of the lands; and, accordingly, the subject was brought before the Legislature last session, and a motion for the production of certain papers connected therewith adopted, but nothing more has been heard of the matter, and very probably it is intended that nothing more shall be heard of it. There can be no two opinions as to the nature and effect of such a huge monopoly being permitted to exist. Our Government have full power to see that the terms of agreement are complied with, and it is their duty to see that the Company shall no longer grind down the poor but honest settler. They obtained the lands at merely nominal, and now demand fabulous prices for them; yet all the while they profess to be desirous of advancing the best interests of the country. To be sure they have assisted in the making of public roads, and annually giving $100 for the best sample of twenty-five bushels of wheat at the Provincial exhibition; but what is all that to a wealthy corporation which gets the very highest price for lands which did not cost a tithe of what they now bring. Like another monopoly which holds sway in the Northwest, this Canada Company has eaten out the very vitals of a rich portion of the Province. But the days of monopolies are gone, and both the Canada Company and the Hudson Bay Company will find that their doom is sealed by the adoption of Confederation. It is provided that the one shall yield its somewhat precarious claim upon certain conditions, which will, undoubtedly, be complied with, for Canada cannot submit to have the northwest continued under the control of an irresponsible Company, which claims to do what it likes without let or hindrance, and the other will either have to deal reasonably with intending settlers, or submit to be deprived of the power to continue an odious monopoly in the very heart of the country, for public opinion will ultimately force it into submission.

NEW TRADE RELATIONS.

Since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty between the British Provinces and the United States, our Government have been seeking new trade relations, and it is evident that their efforts have been highly successful, for a considerable trade has been opened up between Canada and the Lower Provinces, which were formerly supplied with certain articles from the United States. It has been found that a very extensive business can be carried on between the Provinces, and our business men are so far taking advantage of it as to establish new lines of steamers, one from Montreal and the other from Hamilton. These lines can scarcely fail to be profitable, as it is known that the Lower Provinces can take a large share of our surplus products, and send us what we want in return. But this is not all, for trade relations have been partially arranged with the British West Indies, Brazil and other places where it is expected a thriving business can be carried on. The experiment has been tried, and report says that the result is highly satisfactory. The business community at all events aver that the loss of the Reciprocity Treaty is already in a great measure made up by what has been done; and that operations can be greatly extended, there is little if any doubt. The Lower Provinces will naturally prefer to trade with Canada, now that their own surplus products are shut out of the United States market, and especially when they can obtain what they need upon better terms, as it is said they can do. The West India Islands have much that we require, and we can send them staves and agricultural products in return. Such is the way in which the business men of this Province are now arguing. Reciprocal trade with the United States was unquestionably an immense boon, and one not lightly to be prized; but Canadians seem to think it was not a very serious blow when the treaty terminated. It was not sudden; yet many hoped it would be continued, for, after all, the great bulk of the people desired the continuance of the treaty, and, knowing its value, were anxious for its renewal months after the abrogation. That it was beneficial to both hardly admits of any doubt; but for fiscal reasons it was held to be a detriment to the United States, and accordingly a majority were found to abolish it. There is certainly a wide difference between the two countries in matters of trade since the war, but it must be apparent that the United States had nothing to lose by a continuance of reciprocal trade. Its abrogation has forced our merchants into other markets, and the annual trade now will be comparatively light. The Province is sending lumber in another direction, and in a few years all that it can spare of everything it has will go elsewhere than the United States. This is not on account of any desire to be revenged for the abolition of reciprocity, but it arises from necessity, as this Province is practically shut out of the United States market. The best effect will be the encouragement to manufactures, for in some of these a good trade is done with the United States.

LORD CARNARVON'S DISPATCH.

The publication of the Colonial Minister's dispatch, intimating the compliance of the Imperial Government with the recommendation of Lord Monck and his advisers, that the sentence of death passed upon Lynch and McMahon should be commuted, has produced a very good effect, and no one appears to question the propriety of the course adopted, although some declare that "hanging was good enough for them." All parties are satisfied that the law has been vindicated, and few were so bloodthirsty as to insist that the death penalty should be enforced. It is very justly considered that the Fenian prisoners were the dupes of men who, if put in the places of those they have duped, would not have been spared the felon's doom. The crime was none the less in the eye of the law; but justice and humanity alike demanded that its full rigor should not be visited upon men who had no part or lot in designing the invasion of this province. About Lynch there may be some doubt, for he unquestionably held command in the ranks of the Fenian army; but the treatment accorded by the Fenian faction ever since his incarceration shows that he was not in the confidence of the Fenian leaders. The shameful conduct of Roberts toward all the condemned men, so heartless and undeserved, did more to awaken sympathy for them than anything else; and Lynch particularly may thank his stars that Roberts treated him as he did, for it was the very cause of rendering him an object of commiseration to the people of Canada. Father McMahon, too, has reason to thank Roberts, for that person's conduct earned sympathy for him. The dispatch is highly creditable to the Imperial Government, and not a single objection is raised against anything it contains. It may not be altogether pleasing to the United States authorities; but the rebuke administered is lost sight of in the gracefulness with which the act of clemency is made, and none will venture to call in question the right of the Colonial Minister to assert the dignity of his nation, or question the propriety of a foreign Power assuming a dictatorial tone in matters which alone concern the Power which exercises the rightful control.

THE MADOC GOLD MINES.

It is reported that M. Michel, the Government geologist, whose report on the gold mines of the Chaudiere gave so much satisfaction, speaks favorably of the Madoc mines. Of course this is merely rumor, as M. Michel must first report to his chief, Sir Wm. Logan, who then reports to the Crown Lands Department. The existence of gold seems to be admitted, but strangely enough the proof is still wanting. Doubts exist about the payment of the purchase money for the Richardson mine, which was so long a matter of dispute. Gold or no gold, companies are being formed to begin work in the Spring. Belleville, in consequence of the excitement, is becoming quite a lively place, and it is believed that on the opening of Spring crowds of gold hunters will flock thither, as it is only a few miles from the mines.

THE CONVICTED FENIANS AND THE REMAINING TRIALS.

It has been found necessary to detain the prisoners whose sentences have been commuted to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, as their evidence might be required on the trials of those who are to be disposed of at the County Assizes now going on here. Some of the Sweetsburgh prisoners have been sent to Kingston to undergo Penitentiary punishment, and a rifle company of the Stonington Volunteers has been stationed in the city, no doubt as a matter of precaution. It is not known how long the trials now going on will last; but the Court moves slowly, and it is likely to be a considerable time ere the whole of the prisoners will be disposed of. The term for which the commuted prisoners are to go to the Penitentiary is said by some to be twenty and others twenty-one years. Good behavior will lessen the period by several years, and the prisoners may live to enjoy their liberty again.

LIDISTONE SPENCER, THE POETASTER.

James Lidistone Spencer, mentioned in an article on advertising in the last number of the New-York *Galaxy*, was formerly a resident of this city, where he sported the prefix of "Honorable" to his name. He was an eccentric sort of genius, but a rough hewn fellow, and could do the blackguard to perfection. He is more of the clodhopper than a poet; in fact was never more than a mere jingler of coarse rhymes. He was no doubt the worthless scion of some worn-out aristocratic sire, and had been sent out to this country as a sort of riddance to his family, as is usually done with scapegrace sons. He has been long absent from this country, but does not appear to have improved, or he would surely be doing something else than praising tradesmen in miserable doggerel.

THE OUTRAGES AT NIAGARA FALLS.

No one can help regretting that there should have been any necessity for the motion recently made in Congress, to inquire into the outrages said to have been committed upon visiters at Niagara Falls, on the Canada side. But it is only too true that the alleged outrages have been committed, and without any action having been taken by the proper authorities. For the injured parties to prosecute would have entailed great expense and much loss of time; therefore, when complaints were made, it was the duty of the magistrates to have inquired into the business. The truth is that lawlessness has long run riot at the Falls, and no attempt has ever been made to put a check upon the swindling and sharp practices of the land-sharks that infest the place. An inquiry will now be made, for the Provincial Government cannot overlook the action of Congress.

W. G.

The Annexation o. Canada—Imports and Exports of Montreal.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, C. E., Thursday, Jan. 17.

The Rouges are indicating their desire for annexation with less reserve than formerly. The subject for discussion at the Institute Canadian this evening is the question whether the Banks proposition for annexation of Canada to the United States ought to be accepted. The *Pays*, the principal Rouge organ of this city, refers to-day with approval to a meeting of French Canadians in Detroit, at which Dr. Cadieoux delivered a lecture in favor of annexation.

The aggregate of Montreal imports and exports during 1866 was $87,392,351, an increase over 1865 of more than ten millions.

Meeting of the Church Society in Montreal—Letter from Gen. Meade—Eulogy of Bishop Elliott.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Jan. 17.

At a meeting of the Church Society, held here last evening, the Lord Bishop of Quebec presided. A letter from Gen. Meade was read, regretting that his duties would not permit him to attend, and saying he would have been glad to show by his presence the interest he took in the Church, and, particularly, the earnest desire that peace and good will might reign along the borders.

Canon Balch then paid a high tribute to the memory of the late Bishop of Georgia, who was expected to attend this meeting, but was suddenly called into rest. He characterized him as a model Christian prelate and missionary.

The proceedings were very interesting, and eloquent speeches were made, showing that the Church remained prosperous, though entirely separated from the State.

The Fenian Trials at Toronto—Baker Acquitted.

TORONTO, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The Jury not agreeing on a verdict in Wm. Baker's case were locked up all night. When the Court opened this morning the Jury asked permission to put a few questions to the witness Metcalf, turnkey of the Jail. From his evidence it appeared that Baker was looked upon as a person of weak intelligence. The Jury, therefore, gave the verdict not guilty.

No Fenian trials to-day.

Removal of the Canadian Capital—Supplies for the Fenians—Exports to the United States.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, Jan. 17.

The Government has decided, if Confederation is desired by the people, to remove the seat of Government from Ottawa to Montreal, and to accept the offer of the Bishop of Montreal for the Government buildings at Ottawa.

Hon. D. Thurston, American Consul, has received from Col. Roberts a supply of pants for the Fenians in the old jail. The Canadian Government has ordered the goods to be entered free at the Custom-house.

The following return is the official report made to the United States Government of the amount of goods exported from Canada to the United States during the past year from the port of Toronto: 610,759 bushels wheat, 1,976,702 bushels barley, 143,335 barrels flour, 536,278 pounds of butter, 126,777,433 feet of lumber.

A military guard has been placed at the different banks in Ottawa, on account of the arrival of a large number of burglars from Toronto and Montreal in that city.

An Exciting Race on Cayuga Lake.—A race came off yesterday on Cayuga Lake between H. C. Carr, of Springport, who was on skates, and a man named Cox, from Elmira, who ran without skates. The distance ran was seventy-five yards, and the stakes were $100. At 2 P. M. the parties started, and the result was the defeat of Carr, his opponent arriving at the goal ten feet ahead. A great deal of money was lost on Carr, hundreds having bet on his winning the race. He is the champion skater of the State, and has made his mile on skates in 2:18. It is said that 2,000 persons witnessed the race. Cayuga Lake is frozen over and teams are constantly passing two and fro from shore to shore.—*Rochester Union*, *Jan. 16.*

THE SOUTHWEST.

Visit of the Congressional Delegation—Indifference of the People to Politics—The Indians, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 3, 1867.

The visit of the members of Congress to the Southwest, to test the problem of personal safety, was, no doubt, looked on by many of their friends as a piece of temerity, and prayers may have been offered in the churches for their safe return. They could come and go in safety, and but for the unusual object of their mission, without attracting any attention. Visits of armed and unarmed men from the North have been too common to be a subject of curiosity. The great consequences of our labor revolutions, and the Congressional court-martial now in session, have imposed on the Southern people cares too deep and grave to find vent in hooting like a parcel of Chinese, our visitors as so many "Fan-qui," or "foreign devils." We are pleased, however, that such indisputable evidence of personal safety can be afforded, and we may hope to have the benefit of it. It has been the fate of the South, in common with all people not strong enough to impress upon the world their own version of their own rights, to be held responsible as a mass for every case of personal violence occurring among millions of people. If we are to be held in bondage until no case of violence can be alleged against us, we will get out about the millennium. So long as the feeling of sectionalities is kept alive cases of indiscretion or of injustice must always present themselves. The deliberate murder of a man on a river steamboat, because he was alleged to be a rebel, with the declaration on the part of the murderer that he considered it doing good service to kill a rebel, was, perhaps, offsetted by the assault upon a circus company at Winona, Miss., with the declaration that they would kill every d——d Yankee. These acts show a state of exasperation on the part of insane or excitable persons of both sections which wise and humane men would try to alleviate. But the excursion came and departed in safety. It ate without being poisoned, and slept without disturbance. Yet it proved nothing, except the fact that they could come and return alive. They naturally saw but two classes of people—those who came forward to demonstrate the acquiescence of the South in the results of conquest, and those who approached the excursionists to deny the pacification of the South. The masses stayed back because, although they are quiet and obedient to the Government, they feel under no obligations to make abject professions of loyalty. You can appreciate this feeling of self-respect. It regarded an innocent and unmeaning excursion party as not of sufficient moment to authorize any demonstrations of homage or animosity.

INDIFFERENCE TO POLITICS.

The truth is, and it cannot be too often reiterated, the Southern people are fast losing all interest in the restoration of representative rights. You will perhaps ask why? First—The representation of a fixed minority is nothing more than the right of petition. It is even a waiver of the right of remonstrance. The Southern people, represented but held as parishes or political lepers, would be precisely in the condition of Ireland, represented as the prisoner at the bar is assigned counsel simply to legalize a forgone judgment. It is a power of attorney given to the South to confess judgment. Second—The planters have become very uneasy lest it is the purpose of Congress to take their property away by a general act of confiscation. "Many people," said a Texas planter, "think the desire of the negroes to rent land and cultivate for themselves means that they will require a preemption right which Congress will confirm by an act confiscating our titles." It was also said by a desponding citizen of the same State, "Why should we endeavor to make large crops. They will be taxed or taken on one or another pretence. It is better thus to make what the West make, only provisions; these cannot be taxed, because the Western people will not allow it to be done." It is no more pretended that these cases afford a universal expression of public opinion than that an occasional act of violence is a fair specimen of public temper in either one section or the other; but you will see that with the black cloud of confiscation rolling its muttered thunders above our heads no one can be expected to expose himself to the impending storm. This storm, it will be observed, must break upon the loyalist as well as the secessionist, for these classes are so intermixed in all the physical and social relations as that each must sympathize with or lose by any destruction of right or property in the other. The confiscation of a Confederate's property leaves to some loyal creditors the loss of debt or the subsistence of a family. The disfranchisement of the white disloyalist and the endowment of the negroes with the right of suffrage leaves the white loyalists in a minority and under the rule of negro officers and legislators. For this the loyal white men are not prepared. They differ not with their brethren as to the policy or propriety of the war, but it was because they believed that the maintenance of the Union was better for their rebellious brethren as well as themselves. They never asked emancipation or negro equality. They contended in most cases, as slaveholders, that the Union would protect slavery, and were not secessionists, perhaps, because they were averse to emancipation. In like manner the cotton tax makes no discrimination. The Federal soldier who has remained since the conquest to colonize the country; the freedman who may have borne arms, or dug trenches in the same cause; the loyalist who has been perhaps imprisoned as unsound—all pay the same part of their labor and substance with MORGAN's men or the defenders of Charleston. There has been another instance in the history of the South where the friends and foes of the Government have been involved in the same indiscriminate penalty.

HOSTILE AND FRIENDLY CREEKS.

When the Indian nations combined in the war of 1812 the Creeks divided. Some of the towns or tribes joined the hostiles, and, some fought with the United States. The Government conquered their entire territory. It confiscated all their lands and other property, and collecting the entire Creek nation into one body, it drove them across the Mississippi. Many years afterward the friendly Creeks ventured to address their great father. They said: "Why is this? Under our polity the towns or tribes were under separate and independent chiefs. Some of these joined your enemies and fought against you. Ourselves and others separated from the hostile tribes and fought for you. By our aid, in part, you conquered. Yet we have been involved in a common destruction. We have lost our lands, our stock, our property. We have been compelled to go into exile with those who were your enemies, and have never been reconciled to us."

This statement impressed even Congress with with its justice. The extent of lands occupied by the friendly Creeks was ascertained and valued. The United States made compensation to its allies for having involved them not only in a common punishment but in a common dishonor.

Now, in what will the loyalist differ, except in the degree of his losses, from the friendly Creeks? A confiscation of all the property held by the disloyalists, a disfranchisement of from two-thirds to seven-eighths of all the white men in the States, will leave the loyalist in subordination to the negro, and thus practically disfranchised as well as the disloyal element. These are the reasons why the native Unionists are abating hostility to those with whom they have differed during the war, and some of them regard the threatened confiscation and disfranchisement as wanting in kindness to those who have in some instances suffered for their opinions. These are substantially the views of one or more Kentucky Unionists who remained loyal, though they had sons in the Confederate army. Their slaves were impressed, and as yet they have had no compensation for them. The confiscation of their son's estates, with a possible incapacity in them ever to hold or acquire property, except in the name of the Federal Government, will impose upon these Union Southerners the support of their dependent children and grand-children, while the fruits of their labor cannot be bequeathed to their children, because, the national displeasure not being appeased, any subsequent acquirements may be swept away by a fresh irruption of lava from Mount Thad. Seriously, do you not see that this cloud throws its dark shadow over the land, and sheds its torrents over the just as well as the unjust? That which is written from this quarter is neither read nor believed, and therefore there is perhaps no use in its preparation or publication. But there are and have been great national interests represented by the Southern States. How much specie has its sugar crop kept at home that is now paid as a premium to the slave-grown sugar of Cuba and Brazil! How infinitely greater is the sum its cotton and tobacco has brought into the country! While nothing published in the papers may be believed, there are certain great truths of which commerce and finance alike bear witness. The cotton crop is but one-third its amount in 1860. Will this state of things continue? Allow me to offer a reason why it will do so, which Mr. GREELEY, as an impartial man and a judge of agriculture, will appreciate.

Before the war the annual increase of the cotton crop represented the natural increase, the labor imported from the old slave States, and the arable lands added to cultivation. Is not this plain? Since the war and for some time before its close, there have been little additions to the labor of the cotton States, while much has been lost by causes heretofore detailed in this correspondence. The cotton lands have been wearing out, and no new lands have been added to cultivation. Does it not follow that with inadequate labor, with lands annually deteriorating, and without additional arable area, the crops must decline? This would be the case even if labor were advantageously applied, as before the war. In illustration of this reduced area and impaired capacity for produce two facts may be alleged: 1. The great ruin of the levees. 2. There is not upon the railroad from New-Orleans to Memphis ten new rails, not one new acre cleared, no new gin-house, dwelling-house or cabin, (except at the depots and villages.) The outside fences are contracted to the fertile spots on the plantations. On the Arkansas River, from its mouth to Little Rock, a distance of three hundred miles, there is said not to be one acre of new-cleared land. There is more old land than labor, and neither the freedman nor his employer could afford, at present prices, to open and fence new lands. How, then, can the cotton crop increase? What is to counteract this irregularity of labor—this deterioration of old lands—this uncompensated expense of opening new land? If this great textile staple be worthy national care; if it be a duty to maintain the fiscal and commercial par of the currency and securities; if it be well to take care of the freedmen and loyalists, would it not be wise to forego the pleasure of vengeance? Will not persecution of enemies in this case be like setting fire to a neighbor's barn to destroy the rats which have annoyed you? W. N. I. B.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

Highly Interesting Correspondence Relative to Mr. Stephens' Speech Before the Georgia Legislature.

The National Publishing Company has just issued a work entitled *Alexander H. Stephens, in Public and Private, with Letters and Speeches, Before, During and Since the War*, by HENRY CLEVELAND. In it we find the following exceedingly interesting correspondence, which has never before been published. Mr. CLEVELAND says: "We are informed by Mr. STEPHENS that no person had ever seen the letters of Mr. LINCOLN to him until since his return from Fort Warren in 1865, except his private secretaries." The 'For your own life' of Mr. LINCOLN has been sacredly observed, as far as possible, so long as it was deemed at all necessary or proper." The letters are as follows:

FROM MR. LINCOLN TO MR. STEPHENS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 30, 1860.

Hon. A. H. Stephens:

MY DEAR SIR: I have read in the newspapers your speech recently delivered (I think) before the Georgia Legislature, or its assembled members. If you have revised it, as is probable, I shall be much obliged if you will send me a copy.

Yours very truly, A. LINCOLN.

FROM MR. STEPHENS TO MR. LINCOLN.

CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga., 14th Dec., 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: Your short and polite note of the 30th ult., asking for a revised copy of the speech to which you refer, &c., was not received until last night. The newspaper report of the speech has never been revised by me. The notes of the reporter were submitted to me, and corrected to some extent before being published, but not so thoroughly as I could have wished. The report was substantially correct. If I had had any idea that it would have been so extensively circulated as it has been, and been republished in so many places throughout the country as it has been, I should have prepared a copy for the Press in the first instance. But I had no such thought, and therefore let the report go as it did. There are several verbal inaccuracies in it, but the main points appear sufficiently clear for all practical purposes. The country is certainly in great peril, and no man ever had heavier or greater responsibilities resting upon him than you have in the present momentous crisis.

Yours most respectfully,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.
Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Springfield, Ill.

REPLY OF MR. LINCOLN.

(For your own eye only.)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 22, 1860.

Hon. A. H. Stephens:

MY DEAR SIR: Your obliging answer to my short note is just received, and for which please accept my thanks. I fully appreciate the present peril the country is in, and the weight of responsibility on me. Do the people of the South really entertain fears that a Republican Administration would, *directly* or *indirectly*, interfere with their slaves, or with them about their slaves? If they do I wish to assure you, as once a friend, and still, I hope, not an enemy, that there is no cause for such fears. The South would be in no more danger in this respect, than it would in the days of WASHINGTON. I suppose, however, this does not meet the case. You think Slavery is *right*, and ought to be extended; while we think it is *wrong*, and ought to be restricted. That I suppose is the rub. It certainly is the only substantial difference between us.

Yours very truly, A. LINCOLN.

MR. STEPHENS TO MR. LINCOLN.

CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga., 30th Dec., 1860.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 22d instant was received two days ago. I hold it and appreciate it as you intended. Personally I am not your enemy—far from it; and however widely we may differ politically, yet I trust we both have an earnest desire to preserve and maintain the Union of the States, if it can be done upon the principles and furtherance of the objects for which it was formed. It was with such feelings on my part, that I suggested to you in my former note the heavy responsibility now resting on you, and with the same feelings I will now take the liberty of saying, in all frankness and earnestness, that this great object can never be attained by force. This is my settled conviction. Consider the opinion, weigh it, and pass upon it for yourself. An error on this point may lead to the most disastrous consequences. I will also add that in my judgment the people of the South do not entertain any *fears* that a Republican Administration, or at least the one about to be inaugurated, would attempt to interfere *directly* and *immediately* with Slavery in the States. Their apprehension and disquietude do not spring from that source. They do not arise from the fact of the known Anti-Slavery opinions of the President elect. WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and other Presidents are generally admitted to have been Anti-Slavery in sentiment. But in those days Anti-Slavery did not enter as an element into party organizations.

Questions of other kinds, relating to the foreign and domestic policy—commerce, finance, and other legitimate objects of the General Government—were the basis of such associations in their day. The private opinions of individuals upon the subject of African Slavery, or the *status* of the negro with us, were not looked to in the choice of Federal officers, any more than their views upon matters of religion, or any other subject over which the Government under the Constitution had no control. But now this subject, which is confessedly on all sides outside of the constitutional action of the Government, so far as the States are concerned, is made the "central idea" in the platform of principles announced by the triumphant party. The leading object seems to be simply, and wantonly if you please, to put the institutions of nearly half the States under the ban of public opinion and national condemnation. This, upon general principles, is quite enough of itself to arouse a spirit not only of general indignation, but of revolt, on the part of the proscribed. Let me illustrate. It is generally conceded, by the Republicans even, that Congress cannot interfere with Slavery in the States. It is equally conceded that Congress cannot establish any form of religious worship. Now suppose that any one of the present Christian Churches or sects prevailed in all the Southern States, but had no existence in any one of the Northern States—under such circumstances suppose the people of the Northern States should organize a political party—not upon a foreign or domestic policy, but with one leading idea of condemnation of the doctrines and tenets of that particular Church, and with the avowed object of preventing its extension into the common Territories, even after the highest judicial tribunal of the land had decided they had no such constitutional power! And suppose that a party so organized should carry a Presidential election! Is it not apparent that a general feeling of resistance to the success, aims and objects of such a party would necessarily and rightfully ensue? Would it not be the inevitable consequence? And the more so, if possible, from the admitted fact that it was a matter beyond their control, and one that they ought not, in the spirit of comity between co-States, to attempt to meddle with. I submit these thoughts to you for your calm reflection. We at the South do think African Slavery, as it exists with us, both morally and politically right. This opinion is founded upon the inferiority of the black race. You, however, and perhaps a majority of the North, think it wrong. Admit the difference of opinion. The same difference of opinion existed to a more general extent among those who formed the Constitution, when it was made and adopted. The changes have been mainly on our side. As parties were not formed on this difference of opinion then, why should they be now? The same difference would of course exist in the supposed case of religion. When parties or combinations of men, therefore, so form themselves, must it not be assumed to arise not from reason or any sense of justice, but from fanaticism? The motive can spring from no other source, and when men come under the influence of fanaticism, there is no telling where their impulses or passions may drive them. This is what creates our discontent and apprehension. You will also allow me to say that it is neither unnatural or unreasonable, especially when we see the extent to which this reckless spirit has already gone. Such, for instance, as the avowed disregard and breach of the Constitution, in the passage of the statutes in a number of the Northern States against the rendition of fugitives from service, and such exhibitions of madness as the John Brown raid into Virginia, which has received so much sympathy from many, and no open condemnation from any of the leading men of the present dominant party. For a very clear statement of the prevailing sentiment of the most moderate men of the South upon them, I refer you to the speech of Senator NICHOLSON, of Tennessee, which I inclose to you. Upon a review of the whole, who can say that the general discontent and apprehension prevailing is not well founded?

In addressing you thus, I would have you understand me as being not a personal enemy but as one who would have you do what you can to save our common country. A word "fitly spoken" by you now would indeed be "like apples of gold in pictures of silver." I entreat you be not deceived as to the nature and extent of the danger, or as to the remedy. Conciliation and harmony, in my judgment, can never be established by force. Nor can the Union, under the Constitution, be maintained by force. The Union was formed by the consent of independent sovereign States. Ultimate sovereignty still resides with them separately, which can be resumed, and will be if their safety, tranquility and security, in their judgment, require it. Under our system, as I view it, there is no rightful power in the General Government to coerce a State in case any one of them should throw herself upon her reserved rights, and resume the full exercise of her sovereign powers. Force may perpetuate a Union. That depends upon the contingencies of war. But such a Union would not be the Union of the Constitution. It would be nothing short of a consolidated despotism. Excuse me for giving you these views. Excuse the strong language used. Nothing but the deep interest I feel in prospect of the most alarming dangers now threatening our common country, could induce me to do it. Consider well what I write, and let it have such weight with you as, in your judgment, under all the responsibility resting upon you, it merits.

Yours respectfully,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.
To Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Springfield, Ill.

Railroad Recklessness.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1867.

Your timely article of to-day headed "Railroad Recklessness," cannot fail to meet the approval of the many who are compelled to support and enrich those soulless bodies corporate, the New-York street railway Companies, and for your good word you doubtless have the thanks of many "up-towners." Further on this subject, I beg leave to suggest the use of your influence to procure certain legislation corrective of some of these abuses. In each of the cars of most of the lines are posted certain arbitrary regulations for the government of their patrons. I cannot recall the exact text of these cautions, but one of them, in substance, is as follows: "Passengers are forbidden to *stand* on, or get on or off the *front* platform while the cars are in motion." * * * "This Company will not be responsible for accidents resulting from a violation of these rules." Now let us have an ordinance compelling the Companies to keep the front door of every car locked, and movable gates placed at each side of the front platform, and the whole so arranged that no matter how crowded the car may be, there can be no one on the front platform save the driver. In short, where the Companies shirk the responsibility let them forfeit the benefit. The same principle may be applied to off-set the other paragraphs of their impudent precautionary "rules" and their incomes reduced in wherever the safety of the public is irresponsibly increased. D. D. F.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Constitutionality of the Act Creating the Board, and the Powers Conferred Upon it—Important Decision of the General Term of the Superior Court.

The following important decision of the General Term of the Superior Court upon the constitutionality and powers of the Board of Health, has just been rendered by Chief-Justice ROBERTSON and Justices GARVIN and BARBOUR:

Charles M. Reynolds, Respondent, vs. Jackson S. Schultz et al., Appellants.—The order, appealed from in this case by the defendants, restrained them from enforcing an order made by them as the Metropolitan Board of Health, directing the suspension of the business of manufacturing shell lime conducted by the plaintiff on certain premises in the City of New-York, in East Fifteenth-street, (between Avenues A and B,) until the mode of conducting such business should be altered so that no odors could escape into the open air; that certain materials, consisting of shells and other substances, should be removed and such premises cleaned. The order so made by the defendants was a modification of a prior order made by them directing absolutely such business to be suspended, shells and other matters removed, and the premises thoroughly cleaned, and declaring that "such premises and business were in a condition and in effect dangerous to life and health, and a nuisance." Such last-mentioned order was so modified, after a service of a copy of it on the plaintiff, and his failure to demand a hearing within the time allowed by law for him to do so.

The order appealed from was made upon an order to show cause why a temporary restraint which had been granted upon a complaint and accompanying affidavits, should not be continued. And the motion was heard on the papers on which such order to show cause was granted, and a sworn answer of the defendants with accompanying affidavits.

The complainant sets forth the prosecution by the plaintiff of "shell-burning, or the manufacture of lime from shells," on the premises in question, and his payment of a large rent and taxes therefor; that the kilns in which he burned such shells were fifty feet distant from the street, and had been built twenty years previously, and have constantly been used for that purpose; that the neighborhood has always been, since he commenced such business, closely built upon and populous; that the health of the neighbors is good, and no sickness has resulted from carrying on such business. It then states the places from which the materials used by the plaintiff in his manufacture are procured; describes the process of applying the lime in the course of the manufacture to the consumption of animal matter, so that no perceptible smell or exhalation arises, and of heat, so as to create an innocuous smell, and of water to the burned shells, so as to create a disinfecting, inoffensive, agreeable and healthful vapor. It further alleges that the product of such process is extensively used in building in this City, is a powerful disinfectant, destroying or modifying animal matter when brought in contact with it, and not injurious to the health of persons residing in the vicinity of such kilns.

Such complaint also alleges that one of the defendants, who is President of such Board (Schultz) after reading a report in writing, made by one of its Inspectors, a physician of standing, and residing in the neighborhood of such kilns, favorable to the safety and healthfulness of the plaintiff's business and premises, declared his intention to compel the plaintiff to discontinue his business and remove the shells he had accumulated, and directed another Inspector residing at a distance, and not familiar with such neighborhood to examine the premises and make a report, who did so in writing, and thereupon the defendants, as such Board, made the first order already alluded to, in which there is a recital that the Board had "taken and filed among its records what it regarded as sufficient proof to authorize its declaration" that the premises and business in question" were a nuisance" and it therefore "entered them on its records as a nuisance." That application was thereupon made to the defendant Schultz for a hearing before said Board upon such order, their opinion therein and the general condition of the plaintiff's premises. That said Schultz, in reply to such application, declared emphatically "that no evidence would satisfy him that shell burning was not a nuisance, and the business should be stopped at all events, and a hearing would be productive of no change in the order of the defendants." That about a month and a half afterward an officer of such Board, by direction of the defendants, took charge of the plaintiff's premises, and compelled him to suspend his business.

The complaint further alleges that many kilns at which large amounts of shells are converted into lime by the same process as that used by the plaintiff exist in the City of New-York. That the defendant made a somewhat similar order in regard to another similar but larger establishment; but that neither it nor any other establishment, except the plaintiff's, have been placed in charge of an officer.

It further alleges that the plaintiff has a large quantity of shells on such premises, (60,000 bushels,) procured at great expense, ready to be converted into lime; that he has a number of men (12) to whom he pays large wages, and a number of horses (7) in use in such business; is under large daily expenses, and manufactures a large quantity (600 bushels) of lime every day; that he has no means independent of such business, and if it is suspended he will be entirely ruined; that the cost of removing such shells would be enormous; that he has no means, and can procure none to remove the same. It denies that such premises, or the business carried on therein, are a nuisance or detrimental to life or health, and offers to establish that fact before any tribunal "acting according to the ordinary course of the law" in any way the Court may require.

The relief demanded by such complaint was for the restraint of the defendants, which was afterward granted by the order appealed from, and for further or other relief.

The answer of the defendants denies the allegations in the complaint of the health of the neighbors of the plaintiff's establishment, of the absence of all sickness therefrom, its present and past cleanliness and good order. Also, the allegations in it respecting the process employed by the plaintiff, the effect of the lime, use of heat and application of water to the materials and their products at such manufactory; also, the statement in such complaint of the contents of the report of the first Inspector contained in it of the declaration of the President of the Board on its receipt, and any formal application for a hearing. It further alleges the intention of the defendants to treat all limekilns which they are satisfied is are nuisance, in the same way; and that as to the special establishment mentioned in the complaint, the only reason a similar order was not made, was the prior engagements of the defendants and the lapse of time not being such as is required by law. It controverts the statements of the complaint as to the extent of the plaintiff's business, except as to the quantity of oyster-shells on hand, his means, the expense of removal and its effect on the plaintiff as alleged in the complaint.

Such answer claims that the defendants are the regularly constituted "Metropolitan Board of Health," alleges that they took and filed "among its records what it regarded as sufficient proof as to the premises and business in question to authorize its declaration that the same was in a condition and in effect dangerous to life and health, and a public nuisance, and thereupon it entered on its records the same as a nuisance, and made the order before mentioned. That they caused such order to be served on the plaintiff before its execution, and the time fixed by law having elapsed without application for a hearing or to have such order stayed or modified by the plaintiff or any person interested in such premises or business, upon proof of such service no such hearing, stay or modification having been applied for, made a final order, whereby they modified such first order, directing "such business to be discontinued until the mode of conducting it be so altered that no odors could escape into the external air, and until the shells are removed and the premises are thoroughly cleaned," and ordered it to be carried into execution.

Such answer also avers that such premises, and the business conducted therein, as it was carried on, were a nuisance, dangerous to life and health, and are in a condition and effect so dangerous at the time of making such orders, and at the commencement of this action. It takes the objection that the Court has no jurisdiction to restrain the proceedings of such Board, or grant the relief demanded in the complaint.

The allegation in the complaint that an Inspector of the defendants' was requested by the defendants to make a report, and reported favorably on the plaintiff's establishment, is sustained by the affidavit of such Inspector, but denied by the defendant Schultz qualifiedly upon belief. The allegation that such defendant, on receipt of such report, peremptorily pronounced the business in question a nuisance, and declared his intention to have such business abated, is also sustained by the affidavit of the same Inspector, but denied by that of the same defendant, except that he admits stating at some time that in his opinion shell burning, as conducted in lime kilns on the east side of the town, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, was a nuisance in those localities, and as then conducted ought to be changed or abated, and that it was to correct such evils such Board was established.

The affidavit of the defendant Schultz further denies any prejudice or predetermination on the part of the defendants against the plaintiff's premises or business, alleges that the opinion which they formed, and upon which they acted, was derived from the evidence before them; and that although it convinced them while present that nothing prevented them from giving a fair and impartial consideration to any counteracting testimony produced. That before any action was taken by such Board a petition had been presented by a large number of residents of the vicinity complaining of the plaintiff's establishment as a nuisance and begging its intervention. That the first order was made upon the written report of one of the Inspectors of such Board (Dr. Janes) and other evidence satisfactory to them. That the Board was always ready and willing to give the plaintiff "a reasonable and fair opportunity" to be heard before such Board. That the plaintiff came to the office of the Board with another person, when such defendant told him he was entitled to a hearing. Such other person "then asked what he thought the chances were on a hearing," and such defendant replied "he did not believe that the Board would change its decision; that he for one had lived too long in the vicinity of the premises and had experienced too often and too strongly the bad odor proceeding from it to be readily convinced that it was not a nuisance." The reports of the Inspector, upon which the defendants acted in making the order in question, stated the manufacturing of lime from shells, the presence of unburned shells with animal matter adhering thereto, the refuse and filthy condition of the premises were detrimental to health; that the burning of the shells caused a most foul and unhealthy odor, compelling the closing of doors and windows in the neighborhood.

The other affidavits were principally directed to the questions of fact, whether the plaintiff's establishment was or not a nuisance. Other facts appear in the opinion of the Court.

By the Court, Robertson, C. J.—The circumstances of the present case do not call for such sympathy with the plaintiff or indignation against the defendants for unjust oppression of him by them under cloak of legal authority, as to prevent a dispassionate examination of the legality or unconstitutionality of their acts. As a Board of Health, under the recent statute creating them such. (N. Y. Sess. L. 1866, ch. 74.) Twenty-five persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the plaintiff's limekilns, in addition to inspectors sent by the defendants for the purpose of examination, testify to the emission of fetid and deleterious odors from the materials out of which the plaintiff manufactured lime, during the course of their submission to great heat. Only nine neighbors testify to a failure to perceive any such odors, in addition to some experts, casual visitors or passers-by. The existence of fragments of decayed fish, bivalves and other animal matter among such materials is not denied; so that it would be difficult to believe that unless some powerful chemical agent were applied to them, they could be submitted to heat without the emission of a pestilential stench. The preponderance of the affirmative over the negative evidence is therefore so great, that we would be compelled to hold on this appeal that the plaintiff's business, as conducted, was a nuisance, if the question turned on that alone.

The defendants, moreover, do not appear to have exerted the authority conferred on them by the statute in question, in an arbitrary or more summary manner than it authorizes, provided they have constitutionally a right under it to prevent the plaintiff from conducting his business in the same way in which he had theretofore conducted it, require his materials to be removed and his premises cleansed. A formal complaint seems to have been presented to them of the character of the plaintiff's operations. The results of a personal investigation into the charge by some of the officers of such Board, who were medical men and other evidence was presented to them, upon which they decided that the plaintiff's business and premises were a nuisance, and they thereupon made the order complained of. After personal service of such order and the lapse of the time fixed by the statute, after service of it for demanding a hearing, they made a final order modifying and meliorating the first. No proper demand to fix a time for hearing the plaintiff upon the question of executing, modifying or rescinding such order seems to have been made on his behalf, and it became absolute except so far as it was modified. The existence of predetermined hostility or disinclination to be governed by evidence at all, changed on one of the defendants, is not established, although the declaration of perhaps some prejudice on his part against the business in question as carried on, is admitted. No excuse is offered for not applying for a hearing, nor is there any pretence of any inability on the part of the plaintiff to procure all the evidence he might need on such hearing. For any abuse by the defendants of their authority, if they act judicial, as stated in the first section of such statute, such as making the order originally without evidence, or perhaps for refusing to revoke it on overwhelming or uncontradicted evidence of its being erroneous, a writ of *certiorari* would afford a remedy. For refusing to fix a day for hearing of the party affected, a *mandamus* would be. And for the usurpation of jurisdiction in cases where not warranted by the statute, a writ of prohibition would furnish a correction.

It will be presently seen that the decision of this case will not require any opinion to be expressed upon the constitutional power of the Legislature to delegate legislative authority to third persons, or to authorize them to destroy property, whenever in their opinion prejudicial to the community in any way, without hearing the owner of the property, or allowing him compensation for its destruction. Such questions arise more properly in the cases of orders made under the second subdivision of the fourteenth section of this statute.

An examination of the extent to which orders under that subdivision can constitutionally be enforced, has been rendered unnecessary in this case by the modification of the order as originally made by the defendant by striking out all, which required any removal of the plaintiff's materials for making lime from the premises in question. When that becomes necessarily examined, it may be considered as a matter of grave doubt whether the Legislature can constitutionally authorize any person or body, either upon their private opinion or *ex parte* evidence, to destroy property even under the pretext of the public good, without providing for a hearing before condemnation or compensation. Even in the case of a conflagration raging so as to threaten to destroy property not yet on fire, it has been deemed necessary, in order to protect public officers authorized to blow up intermediate buildings to prevent its spread, from the burden of establishing its necessity to provide compensation for the owners of the property destroyed (2 R. L., 368.) The only case relied upon in our courts to sustain the doctrine, (Van Warner vs. Mayor, &c., of Albany, 15 Wend., 262; S. C., in Error, 18 Wend., 168,) will be found, on a rigid examination of it, not to sustain any such principle. From the nature of the pleadings in that case, as they appear in the report of it in the Court of Errors, as stated by the late Chancellor Walworth, as he clearly shows, the facts of the buildings destroyed being a nuisance, and the necessity of the use of the means employed to abate it, were admitted on the record; the only question of fact not admitted, and which formed the subject of the trial, was whether the defendants destroyed such buildings by virtue of the ordinance under which they justified such destruction. That able Judge declined to express any opinion upon any other question in the case, except those involved in the trial of that issue; but he noticed the fact, as did Chief-Justice Savage in the Court below, (15 Wend., 264,) that the plaintiff admitted the fact of the nuisance, when heard before the Board of Health, and only objected to paying the expense of removing it. Of course the mere absence of any subsequent question of the decision in that case would not sanction the doctrine alluded to: nor does the conferring of similar powers by various statutes or Boards of Health (1 R. L., 1801; R. and K., 373, section 32; 2 R. L., 1813, 54, section 25; 1 R. S., 441, section 3) argue anything in favor of their constitutionality, as they may have never been exercised except in cases of admitted nuisances, which any one is authorized to abate at common law (3 Bl. Com., 6.)

But the authority and duties of the defendants as a Board of Health under the first subdivision of such fourteenth section of the statute creating them (N. Y. Sess. L., 1866, chap. 74) differ so widely from those created under the second of such subdivisions as to justify the constitutionality of the former, even if the latter were defective. Such first subdivision authorizes such Board to enter "any business, pursuit, matter or thing," of or belonging to any one who are on their records as a nuisance, and order it specifically to be "abated or suspended or otherwise improved or purified;" but not until they have taken and filed among their records what they "shall regard as sufficient proof to authorize such declaration." It provides for a service of such order on parties interested in the business or thing declared a nuisance, and permits them to apply within three days afterward, or at any time before the execution of such order, to the defendants or their President for the modification or suspension of such order until a hearing, which they are bound to do, (except in case of a pestilence raging,) and give such applicant "a reasonable and fair opportunity to be heard before them," and present facts are proofs against such "declaration" and the execution of such order or in favor of its modification. They are further required to enter upon their minutes "the facts and proofs" received by them; their "proceedings upon such hearing, and any other proof" they may take, "and are thereupon empowered to rescind, modify or reaffirm" such "declaration or order and require execution of the first or any new or modified order be made." An amendment of such statute by another, passed at the same session, (N. Y. Sess. L., 1866; ch. 686, sec. 6,) gave the President, in the absence of the Board, power to suspend or modify such order or its execution, and permitted such Board "to change or modify any order made under such first subdivision, but not to increase its stringency where no hearing was asked for by the party affected;" although no provision is made in such amendatory statute for serving notice of such modified order.

Such second subdivision authorizes such Board to order or cause any premises, ground, matter or thing, regarded by it as in a condition dangerous or detrimental to life or health, to be "purified, cleaned, disinfected, altered or improved," and any substance so alike dangerous or detrimental to be removed to some proper place. It also provides for the service of such order upon one or more of the owners, occupants, lessees or tenants of the offending premises or subject or upon one or more of those, who were bound to do what such order required to be done. But such order and service of it is only required to be made to give the party served an opportunity to do personally what is required of him, so as to prevent its being done by such Board at his expense. No provision is made for any hearing of the parties affected by such order, or taking or preserving any evidence upon which the decision of such Board, as to the danger or detriment of such premises or substance, is to be founded. The right of such Board, therefore, to cause premises to be cleaned or offensive substances to be removed, rests entirely on the power of the Legislature to give unlimited power to such a body to decide without hearing parties interested, and perhaps by inspection only, as to the necessity of purifying premises or removing offensive matter—which I do not propose to discuss on this occasion, particularly as such powers do not involve the absolute destruction of property.

In regard, however, to the stoppage of a person's business, or the destruction of property under the first subdivision of such section, (§14,) the Legislature have been more careful to place the exercise of such powers within the range of judicial functions. The 31st section of the act in question, declaring all powers exercised by the Board judicial, it is true would not necessarily make them so, but if there be any room for doubt as to the mode of exercising such powers, or the interpretation of directions as to such mode, the language used in prescribing such mode is to be construed as requiring them to be exercised in a judicial rather than an executive or ministerial manner, and such mode of exercising them is to be made if possible and consistent with any interpretation of the words to conform thereto. Such Board being bound by the 18th section of the statute to keep records of its acts and proceedings, is by the 14th bound to file among them the proof which it is authorized to take, justifying a declaration that the subject of examination is a nuisance or detrimental to life or health, upon which it is to make a provisional order for its abatement, removal or melioration. They are thus vested with the preliminary right of determining their jurisdiction for the purpose of a hearing and final adjudication, and their decision upon such jurisdiction is final if there is any evidence before them tending to sustain it. (People ex rel. Bodine vs. Goodwin, 5 N. Y. R. 568.) Such provisional order may become final by the failure of the parties interested and notified to demand a hearing. And whatever objections may be made in cases where no service of notice of the order is made, it would not apply in this case, as the plaintiff was notified. The statute requires the execution of the order to be suspended on demand of the party notified, and a hearing to be given him upon a fair and reasonable opportunity therefor, when he is to be allowed to give such proofs as he has to offer, and the Board may also introduce new proofs. Upon such hearing they may modify or rescind such order in an action at law. The Board were then required to "cause the facts in regard to such complaint to be investigated and the appropriate remedy applied." This resembles greatly the trial and decision of issues in an action. If private individuals failed to call to their notice, peccant employments, premises or substances, such Board had a staff of accusers consisting of ten medical inspectors to report twice a week on such facts as had come to their knowledge relative to the purposes of such act. So that abundant means were provided for obtaining the sufficient proof which the Board were to take without leaving their office, or uttering a word themselves of accusation. I cannot come to any other conclusion than that such a mode of accusation, or obtaining evidence in advance, with such opportunity of being heard with evidence, and such a mode of final determination, was an exercise of judicial powers and binding, unless prevented by some positive constitutional prohibition. If the compulsory attendance of witnesses for the accused, if necessary, be required to make the proceedings judicial, the Board would probably be bound to give him the aid of the power they possess under the 24th section of the statute to procure testimony. But in this case there is no pretence that any testimony has been lost by that means. If it had been set up, possibly this Court might have exercised an equitable jurisdiction in obtaining such testimony, and perhaps also thereby acquired jurisdiction over the whole subject. In order to enable such Board to obtain the proof sufficient for them to act upon, there was no necessity of their becoming active in hunting up testimony. The 21st section of such act required them to keep a book open for public inspection, in which complaints of a sanitary character were to be recorded, signed by the accuser, with his name, in which was to be entered the name of the accused, the date and the remedy suggested. This is not very unlike a complaint.

Possibly the decision upon the hearing is not a subject of review upon *certiorari*. Although statutes sometimes give the Courts to which such writ is returnable that power—(Niblo vs. Post, 25 Wend., 280, 311; Anderson vs. Prindle, 23 Id., 616; Morewood vs. Hollister, 6 N. Y. R., 309; People *ex rel.* Rhoades vs. Humphreys, 24 Barb., 521)—although even then they are bound, if there be some evidence before the inferior tribunal to justify their decision. (Stryker vs. Bergen, 15 Wend., 490.) The same rule is applicable to a review upon a like writ of the evidence upon which the inferior tribunal has passed in assuming jurisdiction. (*Ex parte* Mayor of Albany, 23 Wend., 277: People *ex rel.* Bodine vs. Goodwin, inter. sup.; People vs. City of Rochester, 21 Barb., 656.) There can be no pretence, therefore, that jurisdiction can be usurped by the defendants without redress if they are mistaken in its exercise.

The main objections to the constitutionality of the exercise of power under such first sub-division are that such proceedings violate "the laws of land" required to be observed by the second section of the article of the Constitution of this State, and are not "due process of law" under the sixth section of the same article. The special points in which they are supposed to deviate therefrom are six in number as follows:

1. That the functions of accuser and judge are blended in the same body.
2. That no process is served or notice of the proceedings given to parties interested.
3. That the judgment precedes the trial.
4. That the accused is not confronted with witnesses against him.
5. That the testimony is not under oath, nor the ordinary rules of evidence observed.
6. That no means are afforded to the accused to compel the attendance of witnesses.

The remarks already made dispose of the first and last of such objections. Indeed, I am not aware that there is any warrant for assuming that there must be a public prosecutor except in cases in which the Constitution requires the presentment of a Grand Jury in order to make a conviction legal. Prosecuting officers are the creatures of statutes, and however expedient are not indispensably necessary to procure the punishment of offenders. The people of the State are the accusers and "actors" in all cases of public offences.

The second and third of such objections are inapplicable to cases of an order made absolute by the default of a party notified to move to set it aside after notice, or confirmed after a hearing upon evidence upon both sides. Indeed, they are founded upon the mistaken notion that the first order is the final adjudication instead of being a conditional order, and made absolute after a hearing or neglect to appear after notice and demand such hearing. The seizure of chattels in an action of claim, and delivering or the issuing of a preliminary injunction order, attachment or order of arrest would be equally subject to such an objection.

As to being confronted with witnesses if that applies to the hearing, the Board are bound to allow it, if their proceedings would otherwise be unconstitutional and any irregularity in that respect could be corrected on *certiorari*. If oaths are necessary to be administered to witnesses the same rule would prevail. Although I am not prepared to say that an adjudication of a witness whose form may be varied by law, and is allowed according to the conscience of the party sworn, including the simple affirmation of a member of the Society of Friends, is a constitutional requisition to make a trial valid.

In regard to the attendance of witnesses, what I have already said as to that cause of complaint will suffice. And I am inclined to think that it will be found on examination that a power to compel the attendance of witnesses for the accused will not be found to be part of "the law of the land," at least that mentioned in "Magna Charta," and was given in more recent times.

There still remains an objection to be considered, to wit: that no trial by Jury is allowed under such statute. The words of the Constitution upon that point are (article 1, section 2,) that "the trial by Jury in all cases, in which it has been heretofore used, shall remain inviolate forever." The term "case," in such provisions has been held to mean the kind of action, prosecution or proceeding, and is not confined to the subject matter. Thus in the case of the People vs. Duffy, (6 Hill, 75,) it was held that a proceeding to compel a husband to support his wife, being a mere preventive proceeding, like giving security to keep the peace, did not require a trial by Jury, and that preventive remedies for similar offences having been used before the adoption of the Constitution, obtaining them was not a "case" within the meaning of the Constitution in which trials by Jury had been used; although it was held that the adjudication of the magistrate on the subject of the marriage of the parties, although sufficient to compel giving security, was not conclusive. But although the judgment of the abatement of a nuisance at common law, "*quod permittat prosternere*," may have required a trial by Jury, when demanded, yet Courts of Equity could always restrain the conducting of any business which was one, without such Jury. And that is all which the order, as finally modified in this case, does. Such objection therefore falls to the ground.

These considerations render it unnecessary to pass on the question whether, if the powers of the defendants were constitutional, any irregularity in their exercise and irreparable injury arising therefrom required the interposition of the restraining power of this Court.

The order appealed from must be reversed, and the injunction order discharged, with $10 costs of the motion at Special Term, but without costs on the appeal.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics—The Births, Marriages and Deaths for 1866—Interesting Facts and Figures.

That portion of the annual report of the Borad of Health containing the report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics, is at length complete.

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES.

In reference to the registration of marriages, Dr. HARRIS says:

"Examples of daily experience show how sadly the wife, the widow, and the orphan suffer the consequences of past neglects in the registration of marriages and births. The evils resulting from such failure in a duty of the Government, though traceable to the individual delinquences of clergymen, magistrates and physicians, should no longer be tolerated. Absolute obedience to the statute of vital registration is entirely practicable."

There were registered during the ten months ending Nov. 1, 1866, 8,766, an increase of 4,416 over the registration of the same months of 1865. The Registrar inserts in his report the following tables, to show that the married state is more conducive to health than single-blessedness:

The Average Rates of Mortality in the Married Men and in Bachelors, in the Entire Population of France, Estimated upon the 1,000 of each, in the Several Decennial Periods of Marriageable Life.

Ages.	Married.	Unmarried.
20 to 30	6.5	11.3
30 to 40	7.1	12.4
40 to 50	10.3	17.7
50 to 60	18.3	29.5
60 to 70	35.4	49.9

Mortality per 1,000 Among Married and Unmarried Women.

Ages.	Married.	Unmarried.
20 to 25	9.8	8.5
25 to 30	9.0	9.2
30 to 40	9.1	10.3
40 to 50	10.0	13.8
50 to 60	16.3	23.5
60 to 70	35.4	49.8

The registration of births is deemed equally important, and had previously been equally neglected. For the ten months ending Nov. 1, 1866, there were registered in New-York 8.415 births; increase in registration, 3,975; in Brooklyn for seven months, 2,389 were registered. In the former city the birth rate was equivalent to 19.6 births to each thousand of population, or as 1 in 37. Some valuable tables are given showing the population of the City by Wards, and the numbers between certain ages. These figures are based upon the census of 1865, which is acknowledged to be erroneous. Public parks are considered a necessary means of supplying fresh air to millions (nearly) residents of the City. "The problem of health in a crowded city can be solved only by the joint intelligence of the physician, the architect and the sanitary engineer. Hercules must cleanse, and Hygeia will guard the metropolis. It is a mixed problem of air and water supply, of sewerage, cleanliness and sanitary watchfulness." The following table shows the area of our public works and squares:

Name of Park or Square.	Acres.	Sq. rods	and sq. feet.
Battery (not extended)	10	102	239
Bowling Green	—	89	253
City Hall Park	10	134	—
Duane Park	—	21	66
Five Points Park	—	24	193
Hudson-square and St. John's Park	4	13	183
St. John's Park, West Broadway	—	11	85
Washington-square	9	119	246
Tompkins-square	10	81	112
Abingdon-square	—	33	39
Union-square	3	74	253
Gramercy Park	1	110	217
Madison-square	6	139	47
Reservoir and Park (Forty-second-street)	10	—	—
Bloomingdale-square	18	9	136
Hamilton-square	15	—	—
Observatory-place	25	122	160
Manhattan-square	19	8	180
Mount Morris	20	27	114
Central Park, including both reservoirs, is over 2½ miles long and ½ a mile wide	1,000	—	—
Grand total	1,167	5	75

The classified record of deaths, which occupies many pages and embraces many intricate tables of figures, will be interesting to medical gentlemen, but not to the general reader. The total number of deaths registered for the first nine months of the year 1866 was 21,206; of these 11,318 were males, and 9,888 females. The ratio of deaths to the 1,000 of population from zymotic, or preventable diseases, was, in the second quarter of the year, 22.45 per cent.; in the third quarter 26.80 per cent. In London the percentage of deaths from the same causes is given as 29, on a total of 70,000 deaths. The various diseases causing death are discussed at length by Dr. HARRIS, and our foul streets, sewers, tenement houses, &c., are held responsible for a frightful slaughter.

CHILD MORTALITY.

Of the mortality among children the Registrar says:

"We would call attention to the fact that the mortality in the first year of human existence in New-York, was equal to 29.51 per cent. of the aggregate deaths at all ages, and in the children of the City under five years old, there were 10,123 deaths, or 47.73 per cent. of the total mortality at all ages. The excessive death-rate in infancy has, with the medical profession, been justly regarded as one of the sure indications of growing causes of insalubrity in the Metropolis. The fact that this excess occurs mainly among the poor, or at least in the tenant-house, districts of these cities, can scarcely be quoted as a mitigating circumstance, for the 'poor classes' outnumber the population that lives in comfort. The chief causes that militate against infant life here, reach beyond the cradle to more mature age, and if they are sucessfully resisted, or, at least, do not kill persons of hardy growth, they nevertheless are not harmless to any class of the population. Neither the stern results of Spartan cruelty to infants, nor the mistaken philosophy of MALTHUS, can give a hopeful tone to this record of blighted young lives. The rate of mortality in children under five years of age in New-York is greater than in any city with which this Board of Health has correspondence, and the causes of this excess will best be sought in the miserable housing and habits of the laboring classes, and in the multiplied sources of foul air in our two cities. From various data now in hand, the conclusion is warranted that of the 2,500 children born alive in the City of New-York in twelve months (assuming the birth-rate for this estimation is 1 to 32, of a population estimated at 800,000,) death has in each of the past two years taken nearly one-third the total number before the first birthday. This slaughter of innocents may well awaken deeper thoughts and evoke broader purposes than ever were excited by philanthropic sentiment and sympathy. The hygeist and social economist base important conclusions and projects of thorough sanitary reform upon the indications which these high death-rates give. In New-York we lost, in the nine months, one child under five years old, out of every seventy-five or eighty of the City's population. In Brooklyn there was one such death to every one hundred and twelve persons."

VENTILATION.

In concluding his remarks upon the causes of death, Dr. HARRIS says:

"There remains a duty that grows out of the daily study of the causes, localities and circumstances of death in the Metropolis. This study of hygienic conditions has led to logical conclusions regarding preventive measures of sanitary care, and the adoption of practical methods of sanitary inquiry and records relating to the living population. FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE has truly remarked, that 'the most minute and practical examination of personal and local conditions, is the very foundation of sanitary statistics.' The very first want, and the most unthought-of evil, that stands connected with the high death-rate in the City of New-York, is found in the unventilated tenant-houses, in which more than half the total population is now packed. Whoever is familiar with the real significance of those names that the physicians in our cities have given to the causes of death, as we register them, whether in the lists of the zymotic, the constitutional, or the local diseases, will recognize a preponderating sum of them that were mainly caused by the foul in-door atmosphere of unventilated domiciles and workshops. Not only do the weekly abstracts and charts of the zymotic mortality in the City indicate this fact, but wherever we find a fever-nest, we also find marasmus, scrofula, and every kind of pulmonary disease are domiciled in the same class of habitations. In the construction and management of the tenant-houses no adequate provision is made for a sufficient supply of fresh out-door air; their stairways are dark and stifling; their living-rooms are rarely allowed to have an open fire-place, and their dormitories are mostly dark *culs de sac*. Here, then, is a field ready in all respects for the planting and fatal growth of phthisis and every degenerative or destructive disease. Nor is this neglect of air-supply found in the tenant-houses and City [illegible] alone. In school-rooms, saloons, boarding-houses, and not a few of our public buildings the same evil is experienced in some degree. And, viewing only the causes of preventable disease and their fatal results, we unhesitatingly state that the very first sanitary want in New-York and Brooklyn is ventilation—ventilation supplied in all existing tenement-houses, work-rooms, school-rooms, and places of assemblage, and in all that shall hereafter be constructed. Until the duty of providing for abundant fresh-air supply becomes a matter of hygienic regulation and requirement, the public health will be subject to needless perils, and the death-rates will continue to be excessive."

IMPROVED DWELLINGS FOR THE POOR.

On dwellings for the poor the report says:

"In no other city in the civilized world is there to be found half a million of people so unhealthily housed, as a class, as the tenant-house population of New-York. In less than sixteen thousand houses, on lots that average scarcely twenty-five by one hundred feet, there dwell nearly five hundred thousand people; and in the cellars of those houses a few hundred others are found, nearly sixteen thousand more poor, whose poverty and ignorance allow no election of better homes. These poor, and the greater part of the entire tenant house population, will continue to reside near the business sections of the City. To prepare for them and the ever-increasing numbers of the City's laboring classes, such dwellings as the munificence of Mr. PEABODY and the public enterprise of Alderman WATERLOW have prepared for the London laborers' home, and to maintain ample and well-conducted lodging-houses, under strict Police surveillance, in our metropolis, would be to multiply the domestic happiness and virtues of many thousand families and amazingly diminish the amount of sickness and death among the laboring poor. And, fortunately, the New-York laboring classes will quickly appreciate and occupy, at remunerative rents, such dwellings as they need, if they are located where their vocations and preferences compel them to reside. Typhus and cholera have found no foothold in the improved dwellings in London; and in our City, during this epidemic year and in the very focus of cholera, we have seen that the well-ordered, well-ventilated and populous Mission Houses in the Fourth and Sixth Wards have remained unharmed by the epidemic."

THE CHOLERA.

The Registrar adds to his report a complete history of the cholera in this City in 1866, giving a detailed account of the rise, progress and ultimate fall of the disease, with minute particulars regarding several prominent cases. The substance of all this was published in the TIMES during the prevalence of cholera, and is to the effect that the disease sought out the more filthy districts and people, and that the adoption of proper sanitary measures will keep the epidemic from our midst in future.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Report of the Commissary-General of Ordnance to Gov. Fenton.

The report of Brig.-Gen. GEORGE W. PALMER, Commissary-General of Ordnance of the State of New-York, for the year 1866, was presented to the Governor yesterday. The following is a summary of its contents:

A marked improvement has taken place in the condition of the military of the State during the last year. Arms and equipments have been supplied to many of the organizations which were in need of them, which has contributed largely to their advancement in military accomplishments.

The militia system of the State has become a fixed fact, and public confidence is established in its permanency and wisdom. The National Guard of the State is an institution of which the people may well be proud, as it affords the surest safeguard to peace, and the best protection to property, while it is maintained at a comparatively small expense. It is worthy the support of the people, and the fostering care of the authorities of the State. There still remains quite a deficiency of military property, in many of the organizations, which should be supplied as early as practicable.

The operations of the department during the year have been mostly confined to the routine of business connected with the ordnance, ordnance stores, arsenals and armories of the State.

The following is a summary statement of the condition of the finances:

Cash on hand per last report	$1,196 75
Received from Treasurer S. N. Y. during year	161,311 19
Received for overcharge on cartage	4 00
Total amount on hand and received	$162,511 94
Of this amount there has been paid for services	$25,024 29
For expenditures	15,298 65
For purchase of arms and accoutrements, colors, drums, ammunition, &c.	96,824 00
For repairs of arsenals and armories	24,164 25
Making total amount of expenditures	$161,311 19
Leaving on hand a balance	1,200 75

Of the amount expended for the purchase of arms, accoutrements, &c., $4,896 50 was for the use of the State Prisons.

The arms purchased were at less than one-third the price heretofore paid by the National Government or the State. All the military property purchased has been issued, and none remains on hand. The importance of accounting for military property was discussed thoroughly in last year's report, and attention is again called to it. It is suggested that section 5 of chapter 612 of the laws of 1865 should be so amended as to secure a more perfect accounting for property. A large quantity of military stores, heretofore unaccounted for, had been discovered and taken up during the last year. Breech-loading arms are superior as weapons of warfare to those loading from the muzzle. The Governor appointed a Board for the examination of the improvement in arms some time since, with a view to ascertaining the practicability of their introduction into the service of the State.

The Board were only able during its brief session to give a limited trial to the different arms presented, but the fact is conclusively established, that breech-loading guns are not only superior, but that the serviceable muzzle-loading guns may be changed into efficient breech-loaders at a moderate expense. It would seem important that the Board be reassembled and a more thorough examination be made into the subject.

The report of last year gave a full description as to the location and condition of all the arsenals and armories of the State. Many of the arsenals and armories have been repaired quite extensively. The lot of the Corning Arsenal, containing about four acres of ground, has been inclosed with a substantial stone-wall, those of the Dunkirk, Utica and Ogdensburgh Armories have been inclosed with strong wrought-iron fences. The work commenced at the Buffalo Arsenal, by Gen. R. L. HOWARD, under an appropriation of 1865, is not completed. The amount appropriated has been expended, and there are still claims connected with the work which have not been paid for want of funds. The improvements thus commenced would be desirable and useful when finished, but will require an additional appropriation to carry out the original design. The armory at Kingston (originally built for a church) is unsuitable for military purposes, and it is recommended that it should be sold to the authorities of the village for a town-hall, they having expressed a desire to purchase it.

The lot on which the old armory was built by the State—on Elm-street, in the City of New-York—was ceded to the State by the City authorities in the year 1808; to be owned, used and occupied by the State so long as said premises should be used for military purposes, and no longer. The same is now occupied as a regimental armory by the First Artillery N. G. S. N. Y. The building needs repairs. It is the duty of local authorities to furnish regimental armories, and it is suggested that an arrangement be made with the City, by which the State shall release its interests in this property of the City, and the City procure a small lot, in the rear of State Arsenal, on Seventh-avenue, and deed it to the State, in consideration therefor, said lot being needed for the purpose of a workshop.

The statements and abstracts appended to the report show fully in relation to the receipts and expenditures of money—the amount and condition of the military property under the control of the Department.

Acknowledgments are made to Col. EDWARD GEBHARD, Assistant Commissary-General S. N. Y.; Maj. JAMES BURT, Chief Clerk, EDWARD T. HUGHES, Esq., and Capt. FRED. C. BARGER, clerks, for efficient and faithful services in the Department.

EXTENSIVE THEFTS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Arrest of the Alleged Thief and Receiver—Recovery of a Large Portion of the Stolen Property.

During the past three months, a systematic series of thefts has been carried on in the towns of Yonkers and Hastings, Westchester County. Nearly every private stable and carriage-house in the vicinity has been entered in the night time, and harness, buffalo robes, &c., to the value of several thousand dollars carried off by the burglars. All efforts to secure the detection and arrest of the perpetrators have been unavailing until recently, when the matter was placed in the hands of Sergt. MANGIN, of the Thirty-second Precinct, who betook himself at once to the accomplishment of the difficult task assigned him. The suspicious movements of two young men, named STEPHEN BERRIAN and ALEXANDER DUFRAU, *alias* Wm. Irving, who had been seen lurking suspiciously about the neighborhood where the thefts were committed, led the officer to believe them to be the guilty parties. He therefore arrested them on suspicion, and found a small portion of the stolen property in their possession. The prisoners were taken before the Magistrate at Yonkers, who committed them for trial. Finding themselves thus completely trapped, they acknowledged their guilt, and informed the Police authorities where the property had been disposed of. Among other receivers they named one THEOPHILUS KICK, a dealer in varieties, at No. 106 Laurens-street, in this City, and KICK was arrested yesterday and taken before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was committed for examination. A large portion of the stolen property was recovered at his store.

The Washington Market Fire.

The members of the Metropolitan Fire Department naturally feel sore at the disingenuous reports that are from time to time circulated about their "inefficiency and lack of promptness." From an authoritative source we learn a few facts concerning the action of the Department at the recent fire at

Washington Market. The following is a list of companies at the West Washington Market fire:

Engines—1, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 27, 29, 31, 32. Hook and Ladder Companies—1, 3, 10. Engineers present—Chief Kingsland. Assistants—Perley, Orr, Brandon, Sheridan, Conley and Mackey.

Three minutes from the time the fire broke out the alarm was sounded throughout the City, the fire being discovered by Addison Wilson, the bell-ringer of the Post-office tower.

Eleven minutes later there were two streams on, thereby preventing further spread, and twenty minutes from the time the alarm was given all of the above-mentioned apparatus was on the ground and at work.

The marketmen and property-owners in the vicinity expressed the greatest satisfaction at the efficiency and promptness displayed by the Fire Department, and it was the prevailing opinion of all present that it was one of the best managed fires that has happened since the organization of the Metropolitan system.

Washington Market took fire and was destroyed on the night of July 11, 1860, and although a general alarm was sounded, and the entire volunteer force, consisting of some eighty apparatus, and 3,000 men to work them were present, the market was entirely destroyed, and that on a warm Summer's night, not a breath of air stirring; while at the fire in the same locality on Wednesday morning, a terribly cold night, with a strong wind blowing, the fire was extinguished before it had effected much damage beyond the place it originated.

It was reported in a morning journal opposed to the Paid Department that there were but three or four engines at work; and further, "that had there been a general alarm rung, the fire could have been easily put out, and much property saved"—a report that is as false as it is malicious. The Chief-Engineer, having found it unnecessary to detain two or three companies, ordered them home again.

The total number of stands destroyed was 412. The loss on the stands is estimated at $20,000; on produce, $30,000. The fire consumed all that portion of the market between Dey and Vesey streets and the North River and West-street.

Board of Health.

The Board of Health held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, President Schultz in the chair. The following report from the Sanitary Superintendent was submitted:

Office Sanitary Superintendent,
Metropolitan Board of Health,
New-York, Jan. 17, 1867.

To the Secretary of the Metropolitan Board of Health:

Sir: I beg respectfully to call the especial attention of the Board to the following extracts from a large number of reports upon tenement-houses, received from the Sanitary Inspectors since the last meeting of the Board:

1. Premises No. 350 East Thirty-second-street, a four-story brick tenement-house owned by Mr. H. G. Coggeshall, No. 255 West Twenty-first-street. Agent, Hirk, No. 576 Second-avenue. Privies full of night-soil, and garbage all over seats and floor; no lock on one of privy doors. Rear yard dirty; ashes, rubbish and garbage therein. All the standing woodwork in house needs painting. The roof leaks and there is no glass in skylight; rain falls directly into house; six bedrooms (two on second, third and fourth stories each) require ventilation; a window opening into hall should be cut in each. In my opinion the present condition of the above is dangerous to life and detrimental to health.

2. Premises No. 449 West Forty-second-street. Brick tenement house, in a condition detrimental to health, from the fact of the privy vault being full and in an exceedingly offensive state. The cellar of the said premises is flooded with water, which is due to the waste water from the drain of the hydrant in the yard escaping into the cellar. As far as I could ascertain this wooden box drain is either broken or obstructed. This drain connects with the privy, and from thence to the sewer in Forty-second-street. The roof of the said tenement also leaks in several places. The owner of the property is Mr. Thomas Gibbons, No. 109 Bleecker-street.

3. Premises No. 643 Washington-street, owned by Mrs. Baker, No. 216 Delancey-street, and for the reasons hereafter mentioned, are, in my opinion, in a condition dangerous to life and detrimental to health. There is a front and a rear tenant house on the lot, each of which has a broken roof, through which the rain enters freely into the upper apartments. The privy is very full and offensive. There are two cellars in the rear house, one on each side of the hall, each occupied by a family that live and sleep in them.

These cellars are very low, the ceiling being on a level with the yard. They are very damp and badly ventilated, each receiving all its light and air through one small window. The dampness is such that it can be sensibly felt when entering the apartment. In each cellar there are two apartments, one of which is without any window at all, and communicates with the other by a door, through which it receives all its light and air. The larger apartments are about 10x12; the smaller and darker rooms are about 6x10. Each cellar is occupied by a family of three persons.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. B. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned until Thursday next.

The Edwin Booth Medal.

On Tuesday evening next the admirers of Edwin Booth will present him with a testimonial of their appreciation of his genius as an actor. The presentation is to take place on the stage of the Winter Garden. The medal, which is to accompany the address, is now on exhibition at Tiffany's. It is a chaste and, in every respect, a rare piece of workmanship. It is in form oval, surmounted by the Danish crown, from the centre of which drop laurel wreaths, embracing the bust of Booth in bas relief—the centre of the medal. The base of the oval is covered with the undulatory folds of a ribbon scroll, upon which is the motto: "*Palmam qui meruit ferat.*" On the centre of this scroll lies a skull, from underneath which extend the neck and head of a serpent. On either side the skull are clustered little knots of wild flowers, and lying on these the crossed blades of a pair of foils. All this suggests, if it does not tell, the sad story of "the melancholy Dane." The bar or clasp from which the medal is suspended is also richly chased, having at either end a mask engraved, and in its centre a medallion head of Shakespeare. On the reverse is the following inscription:

To
EDWIN BOOTH,
in commemoration
of
the unprecedented run of
"Hamlet,"
as enacted by him
in
New-York City
for
One Hundred Nights,
1865.

The medal is about three inches in extreme length, the oval being about two inches. The material is, of course, gold, and, as is the fashion of the time in ornaments of this precious metal, it is highly colored.

The Swindling Conspiracy—Further Examination before Justice Hogan.

The long-continued and perplexing case of alleged swindling, of the pretended firm of Folger & Tibbs, in which S. H. Klinck, L. G. Klinck, Jas. B. Goggin and W. C. Williams are charged with complicity, was continued yesterday afternoon before Justice Hogan. As was observable at the previous examinations into the circumstances of this case, the room attached to the Court was crowded to excess by the witnesses, prosecutors, prisoners and their friends, who manifested the liveliest interest in the proceedings. This case has extended through so many hearings that all public interest in it has died away and very few outside the case have any understanding of the facts. It will be remembered, however, that Louis P. Griffith, of Leonard-street, brought a charge of false pretences against Folger & Tibbs, a pretended firm in the same street, and the prisoners named above, in which they are accused of having obtained a large quantity of goods from him and other leading New-York firms, on sundry false and fraudulent representations in relation to their supposed business capital. The goods so obtained were sold at auction in this City and at Baltimore and Cincinnati, at considerable sacrifice. When the case came up, yesterday, the prosecution produced Daniel E. Williams, (the father of the prisoner,) Henry G. Taylor and Joseph Keller, whose evidence presented no new features, being mostly of a corroborative character. Pending the examination of other witnesses, the further hearing was adjourned until this afternoon, at the same hour and place.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

A PRINTER KNOCKED INTO PI.

During yesterday forenoon a quarrel arose in the printing-office of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, corner of Frankfort and William streets, between two of the compositors—Wm. H. Bowker and John H. Watts. Exactly what led to the dispute and subsequent assault did not appear, but it is alleged that Bowker ended the affair by seizing an iron "shooting stick," and with it dealing his opponent a terrific blow on the head, inflicting a severe and dangerous wound. Officer Sweeney, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested Bowker, and on his being arraigned before Justice Hogan he was fully committed for trial on a charge of felonious assault. The accused is 28 years of age, and a native of this State.

ROBBING A MILKMAN.

Charles Eaten, a milkman, residing in Fifty-fifth-street, near Eighth-avenue, encountered on Wednesday night a colored woman named Mary Johnson, and Louisa Blondin, a white woman, while strolling through Church-street. These women induced Eaten to accompany them to a house in that street, and he remained there for some time. Soon after leaving the premises he discovered that he had been robbed of $46 in United States Treasury notes. Officer Cook, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested the women, and they were committed for trial on the charge.

ALLEGED INDECENT ASSAULT.

Frederica Ralth, a chambermaid, appeared at Court and preferred a complaint of indecent assault against her employer, Mr. Marcus Simon, of No. 47 Barclay-street. The complainant alleged that while engaged in lighting a fire, Mr. Simon seized her and attempted to violate her person. She managed to escape from him, and subsequently caused his arrest. Simon, who denied the charge, gave bail for trial.

CHARGE OF LARCENY.

Officer Wilkinson, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested Ellen Plunkett, a servant employed by Mrs. Rose Rogers, of No. 94 Baxter-street, on a charge of having stolen a quantity of gentlemen's wearing apparel, valued at $50. She was held for trial, as the evidence was conclusive.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

A HOTEL WAITER IN TROUBLE.

Mr. Charles Thwaite, Jr., a guest at a public-house in West Fortieth-street, yesterday caused the arrest of Philip Patrick Henry Barber, a waiter in the hotel, whom he charged with having entered his (complainant's) room by means of a pass-key, and stolen therefrom a quantity of wearing apparel, valued at $183. The accused denied his guilt, but was, nevertheless, committed for examination in default of $1,500 bail.

STEALING A TRUNK.

A lad named Edward O'Brien was arraigned upon the charge of stealing a French trunk from the front of the store of Edward H. Osborn, at No. 356 Sixth-avenue, on Tuesday afternoon. He was committed for trial at Special Sessions in default of bail.

LARCENY OF TINNERS' TOOLS.

Daniel Byers was arrested upon the complaint of Bernard Brady, who charges him with stealing a quantity of tinners' tools, valued at $8, on the 15th inst. The accused was committed for examination in default of the required bail.

OWNERS WANTED FOR STOLEN PROPERTY.

Detective McCarty, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, yesterday arrested two men, named James Larkin and James Freeman, in whose possession were found four dozen ladies' and gentlemen's kid gloves, which are supposed to have been stolen. A colored man, named George Thompson, was also arrested on suspicion of having stolen a dozen new horse shoes, which were found in a bag in his possession. Both the accused were committed in order to give an opportunity for the owners of the property to identify it. The kid gloves are at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, and the horse shoes at the Eighth Precinct Station-house.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Connolly.

A MIXED UP CASE.

Moses Ellinger is an itinerant dry goods dealer, who stores his surplus wares in a little shop at No. 1,908 Third-avenue. Yesterday he appeared before Justice Connolly and made oath that on the 10th inst., while he was absent from home on his usual weekly tour, his daughter, Rosalie, assisted by another young woman, who answered to the name of Mary Burger, entered his store and carried off about $400 worth of goods. The morning after the alleged theft, Rosalie went before the Magistrate and applied for a warrant for the arrest of her father, whom she accused of having committed an indecent assault upon her in the street on the 25th day of December last. Upon this warrant he was arrested and imprisoned. Being released on bail, he returned home and found that the goods above-mentioned had been removed from his store, and being informed by one Catherine Brucklausher, that she had seen Rosalie and Mary come out of the store on the 10th inst. with a large basket, which appeared to be heavily laden. Mr. Ellinger caused their arrest. As the case now stands, the father and daughter each claim that the other has trumped up the charge to cover guilt. An examination will be held this week, when, no doubt, the truth will be fully developed.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar this Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, P. J., Clerke and Ingraham, J. J.

Non-enumerated Motions.

Nos.
10—Marks vs. Lyddon.
11—Goodyear, Jr., vs. The P. Railroad Company.
31—Griffith vs. Scott.
38—Allen vs. Brown.
44—Ince, &c., vs. Russell File Company.
46—Hawk vs. Thorn.
48—Burchard vs. The Pacific Bank.

Nos.
49—Dale vs. Winston.
51—Murphy vs. Gross.
52—Dale vs. Winston.
56—Osgood vs. Lyman.
58—Osgood vs. Rich.
60—— vs. ——.
61—— vs. ——.
62—— vs. ——.
63—— vs. ——.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
60—Goodyear, Jr., vs. Ladd.
61—Rawson vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
62—Fostley vs. Sherman.
63—Sonnemacker vs. Lanier.
64—White vs. Williams.
70—Niblo vs. Binese.
71—Ellis vs. Lerener.
72—Backie vs. Ritchie.

Nos.
73—Jandon vs. Moore.
74—Fairchild vs. The Long Island Ins. Co.
75—Holmes vs. Clark.
76—Stillen vs. Richmond.
77—Higgins vs. Clark.
78—Same vs. Same.
79—Renton vs. Kelly, Sheriff.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
2747—Whitbeck vs. Kirk.
2143—Wyckoff vs. Chapman.
2149—Allen vs. Devlan.
2106—Goodman vs. Stern.
2161—Edgerton vs. Whelpley.
1639—Jeffrey vs. Strauss.
2179—Douglas vs. Meyer.
1824—Wegers vs. McCallister.
2115—Livingston vs. Van [illegible].
2159—[illegible], Jr., vs. Bennett.
2097—O'[illegible] vs. Van Winkle.

Nos.
2158—Young vs. Williams.
2211—Nolan vs. Haezan.
2135—Hagerty vs. Prim.
1937—Hull vs. McDonald.
2132—Lane vs. Story.
2159—Reed vs. Fitzgerald.
2172—Donnelly vs. Holbrook.
2171—Radliff vs. Cassiday.
2620—Murphy vs. Chase.
2183—Clementson vs. Wilson.
2133—Selchow vs. Jacobs.
2561—Letz vs. Myer.
2187—Herr vs. Bier.
2161—White vs. Van Evrie.
2163—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
16—Croton River National Bank vs. Dayton.
67—Massegrani vs. Speroni.
113—Outwell vs. Neilson.
154—Kratz vs. Hirsch.
216—Hernandez vs. Hernandez.

Nos.
248—Kimball vs. Wightman.
254—Bartlett vs. Chase.
252—Kyle vs. Slammon.
253—Beamer vs. Love.
257—Christy vs. Clark.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2318—Spofford vs. Gentil.
2081—Rice vs. Spear.
2866—Murphy vs. Duggan.
2787—Thompson vs. Knickerbocker.
2429—Cook vs. Genin.
2895—The Cooper Union vs. Rourke.
2897—Reynolds vs. Shultz.
2567—McIntyre vs. Dayton.

Nos.
2781—Paily vs. Waters.
2887—Bedell vs. Dinsmore.
2917—Van Valkenbergh vs. Heidenheimer.
2919—Farr vs. Kelly.
2921—Healey vs. Evers.
2923—Caldwell vs. The L. S. Min Co.
2929—Moses vs. Fanker.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2714—Hyatt vs. Quackenbush.
3042—Levi vs. Lauterback.
2866—Whitaker vs. The Eighth-avenue Railroad Co.
1746—Gilo vs. Frantz.
3076—Vilmar vs. Schall.
3008—McDonegal vs. Van Tassell.
3476—Arnold vs. Webb.

Nos.
3078—Growe vs. The Same.
3080—Rutherford vs. Mackay.
3082—Eastburn vs. La Grassa.
3084—Lang vs. Halle.
3086—Morgan vs. Wheeler.
3088—Falk vs. Stom.
3090—Schlaefer vs. Tehrs.
3092—Diamond vs. Gribben.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
445—Van Dyke vs. Hatch, &c.
492—Haman vs. Keys.
510—Dalton vs. Taylor.
450—Waterbury vs. Shipman.
577—Jones vs. The Firemen's Ins. Co.
579—Pomroy vs. Shaw.
570—Jones vs. Rutgers Fire Insurance Company.

Nos.
239—McStea vs. Brander, &c.
587—De Coman vs. Bradford.
588—Phelan vs. Weinhold.
589—Lindeman vs. Eidlitz.
590—Taylor vs. Shaw.
593—McLelland vs. Shaw, &c.
596—Goldberger vs. Leary.
597—Phillips vs. Smith.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
569—Jones vs. Corn Ex. Ins. Co. of N. Y.
475—Nasser vs. Corwin.
335—Eyner, &c., vs. Second-avenue Railroad Co.
1143—Wright vs. Leary.
574—Jones vs. The Relief Fire Ins. Co.
575—Smock vs. Smith.
576—Bassford vs. Seymour.
581—Leggett, &c., vs. Leach.

Nos.
96—Manne vs. Stillwell.
250—Fishblatt vs. Am. Mut. Ins. Co.
200—Scudder vs. Leszynski.
285—Allen vs. Martin.
259—Compagne Genl. Transatlantic vs. Wartgen.
519—Miruye vs. The Mayor, &c.
515—Miranye vs. Duclos.

MARINE COURT.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
34—Moller vs. Jackman.
105—O'Connell vs. Firman.
110—Callgan vs. Keenan.
45—Gavitt vs. Christie.
60—Eghart vs. Jenner.
—Goodwin vs. Ziegler.
—Wray vs. The New-York Express Co.
—Weigold vs. Second-av. Railroad Co.
—Peckwell vs. Macdowell.

Nos.
—Mason vs. Savage.
50—Stupp vs. Richardt.
112—Hinckley vs. Wilson.
113—Case vs. Jerrike.
114—Schultz vs. Herschfeld.
115—Underhill vs. Waldron.
116—Conkling vs. Gregan.
117—Martin vs. Lynch.
118—Meyer vs. Central R.R. Co. of New-Jersey.
119—Hendrickson vs. Bull.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1867.

On motion of Hon. B. C. Cook, Hon. M. Russell Thayer, of the State of Pennsylvania, was admitted an attorney and counselor of this Court.

No. 91.—Elizae Leftwich et al., plaintiff in error, *vs.* Noel L. Lecan.—This cause was argued by Mr. Gillet, of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

No. 92.—Elihu Evans, plaintiff in error, *vs.* James Patterson. This cause was argued by Mr. Wilson of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and submitted by the defendant in error on printed argument.

No. 93.—Samuel Ware, et al., plaintiffs in error *vs.* The United States. This cause was submitted to the consideration of the Court on the record and printed argument by Mr. Wharton of counsel for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. Attorney-General Stanberry of counsel for the defendants in error.

No. 95.—John Wood, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Franklin Steele, &c. This cause was argued by Mr. Gillet, of counsel for the defendant in error.

No. 103.—The United States, appellants, *vs.* C. A. Weed, et al. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Ashton, Assistant Attorney-General, of counsel for the appellants, and continued by Mr. Coffey, of counsel for the appellees.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The Discontinuance of Post-offices—Effect upon the Office of Incumbents as Postmasters—Authority of the Postmaster-General to Discontinue—The Appointing Power.

Samuel Ware and John Baird, Plaintiffs in Error, vs. The United States.—This is a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, brought to reverse a judgment of that Court affirming the judgment of the District Court in an action of debt, instituted by the United States, on the official bond of Samuel Ware as Postmaster at Kensington, in the County of Philadelphia. The declaration charged a balance due of $3,380 43.

The defence was that Ware had not been lawfully removed as Postmaster, and hence, as such officer he retained in his possession the sum claimed to be due, and for his commissions on the postages collected at that office, and for rent of office during the space of eighteen months, from April 1, 1862, to Sept. 30, 1863.

In 1854 Kensington was consolidated with Philadelphia, under an act of the Pennsylvania Legislature; but the Kensington office was continued until March, 1862, when it was discontinued by the Postmaster-General, and therefore all mail matter which had previously been deposited in that office and received there, passed through the Philadelphia office and its sub offices. No postages were collected or received thereafter by the Postmaster of Kensington, and no accounts were rendered by him to the Department at Washington.

The questions raised, therefore, touch the legal character and effect of the action of the Postmaster-General in discontinuing the office. The defendants (plaintiffs in error) insist that the law under which Ware was appointed, declares that the appointee "shall hold his office for the term of four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and that, not having been removed, he was entitled to deduct from the sum claimed, when this action was brought, all that would at that time have been due to him on account of the office. The alleged power of the Postmaster-General to discontinue any Post-office cannot be construed to carry with it the removal of the Postmaster not appointed by himself. Else he might do indirectly what he could not do directly. This power in that officer, therefore, ought to be construed to apply only to those offices where he has the power to appoint the Postmaster. The power of removal should be coextensive with the power of appointment. The Postmaster-General neither appointed Ware nor established the Kensington office. If illegally removed, Ware was not removed at all, but still continued Posmaster at Kensington *de jure*, and was entitled to the emoluments of the office, although wrongfully withheld from him. He was, consequently, entitled to a credit on the books of the Department for the emoluments.

The Government claim that as Ware performed no duties, and as no postages were collected at the Kensington office by any one, he has his just legal claim for compensation after the discontinuance. The Postmaster-General had authority to discontinue the office under the act of March 3, 1825, which gives to him the constitutional power "to establish post-offices and post-roads" as follows: "He shall establish Post-offices and appoint Postmasters at all such places as shall appear to him expedient on the post roads that are or may be established by law." No part of this act has been repealed except the provision in regard to the appointment of Postmasters, in regard to which the act of July 20, 1836, authorizes the President to appoint Postmasters at such office at which the commissions amount to $1,000 in the year ending June 30, 1835, or which in any subsequent year terminating June 30 exceed that sum. The Post-office having been discontinued in fact and in law, such discontinuance operated to determine the incumbency of the defendant in the office to which he was appointed by the President. The existence of Ware's office depended upon the existence of the Post-office, and it could not exist a day thereafter.

G. M. Wharton for plaintiffs in error; Henry Stanbery, Attorney-General, and J. Hubley Ashton, Assistant Attorney-General, for the Government.

Alleged Fraud upon the Heirs of a Volunteer who Died in Andersonville Prison.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The case of John H. Trapp, a lawyer, charged with forgery with intent to defraud the Government, was brought up before the Commissioner yesterday for examination:

Francis Priest testified as follows: I reside at No. 199 South-street, in this City; I know defendant; have known him since August, 1865; I saw him once at that time; went to his office at No. 335 Broadway on that occasion; to the best of my belief this is the defendant present (John H. Trapp); Mrs. Martha Price brought me there; defendant wanted my consent to a paper that he made out there so that he could get the back pay and bounty of my brother, Wm. Priest, who was in Spinola's brigade during the war, and who died in Andersonville prison; I did sign the paper there; I have not seen defendant since to my knowledge until now; went to his office twice, at No. 335 Broadway, and found the door locked; have never received from defendant the bounty money which he was to collect, have never signed any receipt, nor indorsed any check to get that money—(paper shown, a certificate of appropriation No. 207,832, dated Nov. 29, 1865, for $132 13;) the signature and indorsement of Francis Priest on this paper are not mine; (paper offered in evidence, and admitted under objection.)

Cross-examined—I keep a boot and shoe and fitting-out store in South-street; have kept that store for three years, next May; was in the hardware and shoe business before that; my deceased brother's name was William; never saw this certificate anywhere until I saw it in Mr. Bell's office.

The case was then adjourned until Tuesday at 2 o'clock P. M.

Before the same Commissioner.

The case of Philip Gallagher, charged with the illegal removal of whisky from a distillery in William-street, was adjourned.

Before Commissioner White.

The case of Adolph William Schwartz, who was arrested at the instance of the Austrian Consul-General, was to have been up for examination to-day, but owing to the fact that the necessary papers had not yet arrived from Austria, the case was adjourned for one week. In the interval, should Mr. Dittenhoeffer, counsel for accused, conclude to move for the discharge of the prisoner, he is to give notice to Mr. Laroque, counsel for the Austrian Government, and the case will go on.

The Patent Mower and Reaper Case—Complaint Dismissed.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 17.

Before Hon. John A. Lott.

Frederick Ushoutz vs. Wm. Allen and others.—In this case Judge Lott, this morning, granted the motion to dismiss the complaint. In the view he took of the case he did not deem it necessary to decide the question raised as to the validity of the patent. The action was based on an allegation of fraud on the part of defendant, that acting for the defendants he misrepresented to the plaintiff in stating that the patents were valid. The Court thought plaintiff's own testimony repudiated the charge of fraud in that particular. He had pointed out to plaintiff the points wherein his machine infringed on the patents, and plaintiff, therefore, had the same opportunity of determining whether or not he was actually so infringing, as Mr. Allen had. Another statement made by plaintiff also repudiated the idea of fraud, and that was, that Mr. Allen told him that if he found hereafter that he in fact was not infringing upon the patents, he was at any time willing to cancel the license. Whether it was obligatory upon him so to do of course was another matter, but that question did not arise on this case. This was a point of considerable weight in determining the charge of fraud. There was another branch of the case, in reference to which the Court had permitted testimony to be given, with some doubts expressed at the time, and that was in reference to alleged prior inventions; but the Court failed to discover under that evidence that Mr. Allen knew of these alleged prior inventions. The Court found nothing in the testimony which gainsayed or overcame his own declaration upon that point. On the whole, the Court was of the opinion that the complaint fails, and that fraud and misrepresentation had not been established, and it must be dismissed.

An extra allowance of $100 was granted to defendants, and a stay of proceedings for thirty days to the plaintiff.

For plaintiff, A. R. Dyott; for defendant, C. A. Seward.

Is it Libelous, per se, to Publish of a Married Man, "That He is the Patron or Protector of a Prostitute?" An Action Against the Editor of the New-York Herald.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 17.

Before Leonard, P. J., and Clerke and Sutherland, J. J.

John H. More vs. James Gorden Bennett.—This case was argued on an appeal from an order made at Special Term, setting aside a verdict and granting a new trial. It is an action for libel against the editor of the *Herald*, alleged to have been published in that paper on the 17th of June, 1863. The facts are as follows: One L. Helen McLean Kimball, widow of Lieut.-Col. Kimball, who lost his life in the war, was endeavoring, after she learned of his death, to recover some of the relics and personal property of her late husband. She found great difficulty in doing so, and at length addressed a letter to the editor of the *Herald*, which was published in that paper on the day mentioned above. In that communication the following lines appear: "Among the papers referred to, as returned to me, are my own private letters, scattered indiscriminately among the others, and *returned to me, after having been in the hands of a prostitute.* And in her hands too, are other household relics that are sacred to a wife. I find that I cannot obtain them except through a long litigation by the Public Administrator. The Police have called upon this woman and she refuses to give up anything belonging to my husband. *She is, I understand, under the patronage or protection of a Mr. More, agent of the Central Railroad, who has also employed the orderly of my late husband.*"

The italicised words are those that More complains of as being libelous. The complaint set forth that defendant was the editor and proprietor of the New-York *Herald*, and that plaintiff was a married man. Also that he, plaintiff, was the person referred to and designated as the Mr. More mentioned in the article, and that he was thereby charged with having under his patronage or protection a public prostitute, and that the publication was malicious and false, and tended to blacken and injure his reputation and expose him to public hatred, contempt, &c. The defendant in his answer denied the allegations of the complaint, and alleged certain matters by way of a separate defence.

The action came on to be tried before Justice Barnard and a Jury, on the 19th of October, 1864. The plaintiff proved the publication of the alleged libelous matter, the application of it to him, and that he was the person intended. At the close of the evidence, defendant's counsel moved to dismiss the complaint "on the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action." The Court dismissed the complaint, and afterward plaintiff moved for a new trial before Justice Foster. That motion was granted and a new trial ordered. From this last decision the defendant appealed to the General Term. On the argument the defendant contended that the Justice at Circuit rightly dismissed the complaint. According to that pleading there was no libel published. To charge that a "prostitute was under the patronage or protection" of a man was not libelous *per se*. No special damages were alleged in the complaint, and none were proved on the trial.

On the other hand the plaintiff's counsel insisted that: *First*—The publication was libelous. It charged the plaintiff, a married man, and occupying an important position in the employ of a corporation, with being the protector or patron of a public prostitute. It was calculated to bring him into contempt, to induce an ill opinion of him, and to injure his standing in the community. It held the plaintiff up to ridicule and disgust, made him odious, and the tendency was to excite him to revenge. To sustain this position counsel cited the case of Cooper *vs.* Greeley, 1 Denio, 347; Churchill *vs.* Hunt; Snyder *vs.* Andrews; Steele *vs.* Southwick, Bouvier's Dic., &c. *Secondly*—The complaint avers that the libelous matter complained of was published of, and concerning the plaintiff, and that the defendant meant, intended and designated the plaintiff under the description of "a Mr. Moore, agent of the Central Railroad." The code makes this form of complaint and this averment sufficient. See Code, Sec. 164. Wesley *vs.* Bennett, 5 Abb., 498; Hunt *vs.* Bennett, 19 N. Y. Rep. p. 173. *Thirdly*—The matter complained of is defamatory on its face, and is neither ambiguous nor of doubtful interpretation. It was not, therefore, necessary to aver any extrinsic facts, or to connect the alleged libel with them by any innuendo. The complaint is more specific than is necessary. It does aver that the defendant, by the publication, intended to and did charge the plaintiff with having under his "patronage or protection a prostitute." The decision of the Special Term should be affirmed. The Court took the papers. Decision reserved.

For plaintiff, Mr. Courson; for defendant, Mr. Pierrepont and Mr. Galbraith.

Suit for Damages Against the Third-Avenue Railroad for Personal Injuries—Verdict for the Defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—JAN. 17.

Before Judge Daly.

James A. Porteus vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company.—This was an action for damages for personal injuries sustained in consequence of the alleged carelessness of the defendants. On the 10th of August, 1865, plaintiff being a passenger on one of defendants' cars, requested the conductor to stop the car to enable him to get off. The car was stopped in compliance with the request, but before the plaintiff had time to get off the conductor started the car again, the result being that plaintiff was thrown from the rear platform upon the pavement, sustaining injuries that confined him to his house for several months. The Jury after a brief consultation returned a verdict for the defendants.

Thompson and Lyle for plaintiff; James R. Lowrey for defendants.

Action for Goods Alleged to have been Lost by an Expressman.

MARINE COURT—JAN. 17.

Before Judge Gross, without a Jury.

Zerline Seligsberg vs. Frederick Raab.—The plaintiff arrived from Bremen on May 26 last, and brought with her a trunk and a carpet-bag, in which was a small box containing a list of articles of jewelry of the value of $200. The plaintiff testified she gave these things to one of the defendant's agents, with directions to deliver them at No. 83 Lewis-street, where they were brought on the following day, and on examination the bag was found to have been broken open and the jewelry gone.

Defendant and his driver testified that when they first saw the bag it was open, and the driver tied a string around it, and that it was delivered in the condition in which it was received.

Defendant's counsel argued that it was not usual for a poor emigrant to have the long list of articles of jewelry testified, and that if she did have them, and the bag was locked, it must have been broken open, and the jewelry abstracted before they were delivered from the ship. The Court reserved its decision.

Kaufman, Frank & Wilcoxson for plaintiff; Alex. H. Reavey, of counsel for defendant.

The Will of the Late Edward Mott Robinson Admitted to Probate.

SURROGATE'S COURT—JAN. 17.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The will of the late Edward Mott Robinson which passes several millions of dollars, and against which allegations were filed by his only child, Miss Hetty A. Robinson, came up yesterday in the Surrogate's Court.

Mr. Southmayd, Mr. Choate and Mr. James T. Brady appeared on behalf of the will. Mr. Chas. E. Whitehead and Mr. John E. Ward for Miss Robinson.

At the opening of the case Mr. Whitehead addressed the Court and formally withdrew the allegations which had been filed, and the will was thereupon proven without any opposition.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russell.

The time of the Court was chiefly occupied yesterday with the trial of George H. Miller for robbery. For this reason only two out of the twelve cases on the calendar were disposed of.

STEALING CLOTHING.

Henry Taylor pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 21st of December last he stole from Martin Smith, No. 80 Pine-street, clothing of the value of $55 50.

ROBBERY IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

George H. Miller, indicted with three others, one man and two women, to wit, Oscar Koch, Mary Tressar and Maggie Smith, was brought up for trial, and was convicted. The testimony showed that on the evening of the 22d of December last William P. Hillard, of No. 31 Park-row, met Mary Tressar and accompanied her to No. 40 Roosevelt-street; when there Maggie Smith entered the room; after being there about twenty minutes he was in the act of leaving, when he was prevented by Mary and Maggie, at which juncture the two men, Oscar Kock and the prisoner entered, and at once they all began as if by preconcerted plan, beating Hillard with clubs; the men threw him on the bed which was in the room and searched his pockets, taking therefrom the sum of $2 90 in United States fractional currency. Miller then struck Hillard on the head with a club, the weapon breaking with the blow; when the last blow was given Miller ordered his victim to yield up his watch. The Jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced the prisoner to State Prison for twenty years.

The other prisoners indicted with Miller will not be tried this term.

Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people.

To-day the following prisoners are to be brought up for sentence: Wm. Lambert and James Hurley, practice pickpockets; John Campbell, a horse-thief, and Elizabeth Collins and Maria Stuart, shoplifters.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People vs. George Daley—Carrying slung-shot.
The People vs. John Strand—Carrying concealed weapons.
The People vs. John Sheppard—Petit larceny.
The People vs. John Smith—Burglary and grand larceny.
The People vs. Terence Branigan—Illegal voting.
The People vs. Henry Bennett—Illegal voting.
The People vs. Henry H. Linley—Illegal voting.
The People vs. Theodore Davis—Attempted illegal voting.
The People vs. Martin Harahan—Felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Patrick Haley—Felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Joseph Cristello—Assault and battery.
The People vs. George Richards—Assault and battery.

A Frozen Court—Violations of the Excise Law—A Queer Boarding-house.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

A COLD COURT-ROOM.

During the cold weather of the present Winter the Special Session Court-room has been as cold and cheerless a place as one could well find. That large, airy chamber is furnished with two small office coal stoves, which produce about as much useful effect upon the temperature of the atmosphere as would the burning of a match. Added to this, all the windows and doors are in a dilapidated condition, and will neither stay open nor shut. Yesterday morning the magistrate, the spectators, the reporters, the prisoners, and all in attendance, shivered and shook beneath the penetrating wind, and several times Justice Dowling was forced to leave the bench to warm himself. This condition of things is chargeable to the Board of Supervisors, that body refusing to make a sufficient appropriation to render the court-room endurable.

The business of the Court yesterday embraced twenty-two cases of petit larceny, ten of assault and battery, two disorderly houses, one carrying concealed weapons, one violation of the Health ordinances, one violation of Corporation ordinances, ten violations of Excise Law, and one for passing a false token.

VIOLATIONS OF THE EXCISE LAW.

George Awee, keeper of a lager-beer saloon at No. 177 Duane-street, had his front doors closed on Sunday, but was caught while slyly letting people out at a side door. The defence established the fact that all the persons found in the saloon by the officer were regular boarders, and that no liquor had been sold on that day. The Court held that the law prohibited dealers from exposing liquor, even to their boarders, on Sunday, and accordingly found the prisoner guilty and fined him $30.

John Nible, keeper of a saloon at No. 59 Vesey-street, had his place open at eight minutes past 12 o'clock on Saturday night, and was arrested by an officer who found men drinking at the bar. The law makes no allowance for variations of time, and the prisoner was found guilty and fined $30.

Herman Otten, proprietor of a grocery and liquor store at No. 14 Franklin-street, thought to evade the working of the Excise Law by moving out his liquor on Saturday night, bringing it back on Monday morning and keeping his place open for the sale of groceries on Sunday. The law, however, has provided for such evasions by stipulating that all places where liquor is ordinarily sold must be hermetically sealed on Sunday. The prisoner was found guilty and fined $30.

Peter Wickman, groceries and liquors, at No. 55 Cherry-street, had his front door locked on Sunday, but a side door afforded an entrance for thirsty individuals. Fined $30.

Frederick Schilling, groceries and liquors, No. 70 Greene-street, had his place open on Sunday and was fined $30 for it.

Frantz Kittleman, No. 65 Mulberry-street, groceries and liquors, open on Sunday, fined $30.

John Lacey, keeper of a saloon in Oak-street, was acquitted, for the reason that when the officer entered his place on Sunday afternoon he was obliged to force his way in, the place being effectually closed.

A MODEL BOARDING-HOUSE.

Mrs. Ellen Dean, an Irish woman, keeps one of that class of boarding-houses which displays the inviting sign, "boarding and going out to day's work done here." Her place is located at No. 48½ Cherry-street, and any vagabond of either sex can obtain there either a meal of victuals or a night's lodging, such as they are, on payment of a moderate sum. Mrs. Winifred Burns, also a poor Irish woman, applied there a few nights since for lodging, and was told that for the sum of fifteen cents she could have a bed until 4 o'clock in the morning, but that at that early hour she would have to turn out to make room for a baker, who would hire the bed for the rest of the day. The poor woman paid her fifteen cents, and at the appointed time "turned out" and the baker "turned in." The landlady subsequently sent an officer to arrest Mrs. Barns, and on his accomplishing his mission the unfortunate lodger was charged with having stolen a blanket from the bed she had occupied for such a brief period. The blanket was found in a pawn-shop and identified by the baker, who swore that he was able to identify it, "because it was new and clean, and was the only one of the kind the landlady had." Mrs. Burns said that in accordance with her agreement she got up early to give the baker a nice warm bed to get into, and having dressed herself, went out for a penny's worth of meat and a penny's worth of peanuts for my breakfast, but divil a blanket did I take with me, yer Honor." There was no evidence on which to convict the prisoner, so she was acquitted; but out of charity the magistrate remanded her to prison until the storm abated.

1,700 YEARS BEHIND THE AGE.

Dr. Joseph Rossi, an Italian, preferred a charge of assault and battery against John Hussey. On examination of the complaint, taken before Justice Mansfield, at Essex Market, it was found that the assault was charged to have been committed in "the year 186." Of course counsel took advantage of this gross clerical error, and the prisoner was acquitted.

Essex Market Court has the reputation of preparing its papers in the most bungling manner, and the number of prisoners who escape justice in consequence, warrants the assertion made by counsel, "that Essex Court is 1,700 years behind the age, at least in point of intelligence."

Still another individual escaped through a flaw in the complaint. James McCormack was arrested for driving sheep in the street, in violation of the Health Laws. The complaint, however, simply stated that an officer had arrested the prisoner for the offence, and did not charge him with having committed it. McCormack was discharged.

FOUR MONTHS' UNLAWFUL IMPRISONMENT.

In October last two colored boys were arrested on separate complaints for trivial assaults committed by them. Justice Dodge committed them to prison for trial at the Special Sessions. By some means the papers in the case were not sent to Court until Wednesday last, they having been mislaid through the culpable carelessness of some one. As a consequence, the unfortunate colored boys remained in the Tombs for nearly four months. Had they been tried at the proper time their punishment would probably have amounted to five or ten days imprisonment, or a fine of $10. Justice Dowling yesterday refused to try the boys, holding that they had not only been sufficiently punished, but had a good case against some one for false imprisonment.

A PIGMY CRIMINAL.

The name of John Brennan was called vociferously by the Clerk, he being required to answer a charge of petit larceny. No response being made, the officer in charge of prisoners put his head into the cage, and roared loudly for "John Brennan." This brought forth a whimpering little urchin about as big as Tom Thumb, and less than seven years of age. The Clerk couldn't see him at first, and again called for the horrible culprit who had dared to steal from a lady. Thereupon the officer lifted up the pigmy prisoner, and stood him on top of the railing surrounding the prisoners' dock. The appearance of such a mite of humanity caused a smile through the Court-room, and the magistrate refused to try the little urchin, but turned him over to his father, with the recommendation that he put him out to nurse.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Petit Larceny.—Wm. McGuire, Penitentiary one month; Charles Meyer, six months; Charles Schopert, six months; John Rogers and Thomas Donovan, four months each; Michael Mantle, three months; John Wellington, three months; John Cox, four months.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 17, 1867.

3,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C. 108
50,000 do......2d call 108⅛
4,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 107⅜
20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 New issue......... 104⅜
20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64 105¾
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new 66
10,000 do. 65
5,000 Tenn. 6s.........x-c 66½
50,000 Ohio & M. Cer. 26⅝
2,000 Erie 3d M. 100
5,000 Gt. W. R. 2d M. 69¾
16,000 Mor. & Essex 1st 95½
1,000 P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st 101
4,000 Gal. & C. 2d M. 99
25 Butch. & D. B'k. 125
30 West. U. Tel. 46⅛
100 do. 46⅛
100 do. b3 46⅜
100 Quicksilver......... 42¾
100 South Am. Nav. & Marine R. .b30 117
100 do.....2d call 117⅛
100 do.........s10 117¼
200 Union Nav. 118
100 Canton Co. 47¼
65 Adams Ex. Co. 67
100 do. 66¾
50 Mar. Min. Pref. 31
50 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 166
200 do. 164
100 do. b3 164¼
75 do. .....2d call 165
400 N. Y. Cen. 108⅛
100 do. s10 108
300 do. ....c 108⅛
500 do. 108¼
200 do. s60 108
100 do. b3 108¼
200 do. ....2d call 108⅛
500 do. s3 108
260 Reading R. s30 103⅝
200 do. 103⅛
800 do. 103½
600 do. .....2d call 103⅜
20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 New Issue 104⅜
3,000 do. 104½
10,000 Brooklyn City 6s, W. Loan 96
100 Pac. Mail S. Co. 164
100 N. Y. Cen. 107⅞

400 Erie R. 63¼
100 do. 63⅛
1,200 do. 63⅝
100 do. 64
100 do. b30 64⅛
1,000 do. 64
100 do. 63⅞
500 do. s6 63⅞
100 do. ....2d call 63⅛
100 do. s3 63⅛
100 do. s30 63⅝
100 do. b30 63¾
200 do. s3 63⅞
72 N. Y. & N. H. 116
300 Mich. Cen. 108¾
200 M. S. & N. I. 79
700 Ill. Cen. R. 120⅜
200 do. 120¼
100 do. 119¾
300 Clev. & Pitts. ....c 89⅛
100 Ohio. & N. W. 42
100 do. 42½
300 do. 42¼
100 do. ....2d call 41⅞
100 do. 41⅞
200 Chi. & N. W. P. 79½
200 do. b5 79¾
400 Chic. & R. I. 101⅛
100 do. ....c 101⅜
100 do. 100¾
500 do. 100⅝
100 do. s30 100⅝
350 do. ....2d call 100½
100 do. 100⅜
100 do. 100½
100 do. 100⅝
100 do. s30 100⅜
100 Tol. W. & W. 43
150 do. ....2d call 43
100 P., F. W. & C. s3 99⅝
1300 do. 99⅛
100 do. 99½
200 do. 99⅛
300 Alt. & T. H. 32
100 Reading R. 103⅝
200 Clev. & Pitts. 89⅝
300 Clev. & Tol. 126
10 P., F. W. & C. 99
16 N. Y. & N. H. R. 115
15 Second-av. R. 60

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

7,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64 105¾
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 106
3,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C. 99⅜
1,000 Tr. Notes, 7-3-10, First Ser. 104⅜
20,000 do. ...2d Ser. 104¼
11,300 do. 104⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 ...R. 108
5,000 O. & M. Cer. 26⅜
20,000 do. 26⅜
9 Bank of New-York ... 116
200 Quick. Min. Co. 42¼
600 Mar. Pref. 30¼
300 Pac. M. St. Co. 163
200 N. Y. Central 108⅜
300 do. s30 108
100 do. ....2d call 109
100 do. 109
100 Erie Railroad 63⅜
100 do. 63⅝
400 do. ....2d call 64
800 do. 64¼
600 do. 64⅜
5 Cle. Col. & Cin. R. .. 110½

100 Hud. R. R. 125
100 do. 126
800 Reading R. 103¾
100 do. 103⅞
200 Mich. Cen. R 108½
100 do. ....2d call 108¾
100 M. S. & N. I. 78¾
100 do. 78⅝
1000 do. 78½
100 do. b3 79¼
100 Ill. Cen. R. 120½
100 do. b30 120¼
200 Chi. & N. W. 42
700 do. 42½
2200 do. b10 42¾
200 Chic. & N. W. Pr. 79⅞
100 Chic. & R. I. 99⅜
500 do. 100
400 do. ....2d call 100⅛
550 P., F. W. & C. 99¼
500 do. s4 99⅛
1000 do. 99¼
100 do. 99⅜
100 Chi. & Alt. R. 108½
200 Mil. & St. P. Pr. 61

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Canton Co. 48
300 Mar. Min. Pr. 30¾
200 do. b30 31
400 West. U. Tel. 46¾
200 do. 46¾
12 do. 46¾
100 do. s10 46⅝
100 do. b3 46⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. 108⅛
200 do. s3 108¼
200 do. 108⅛
300 Erie R. b3 63⅝
800 do. 63¾
600 do. s3 63⅝
00 do. 63⅝
200 do. s3 63⅝
1200 do. 63⅝
100 Hudson R. 124¾
800 M. S. & N. I. 79⅛
100 do. s3 79¼
300 do. 79
100 do. b10 79⅛
300 do. s3 79⅛

800 Reading R. b3 103⅞
200 do. s15 103⅜
200 Ill. Cen. R. 120¼
400 Cleve. & Pitts. 89⅞
200 Ch., R. I. & P. 101⅛
100 do. 101
100 do. 100⅞
200 do. 100⅜
200 do. 100⅝
800 Chi. & N. W. 42
100 do. b3 42
400 do. 41⅞
200 do. 41⅝
300 do. b16 42
200 do. s3 42
100 Chi. & N. W. Pr. 79⅝
100 do. 79⅞
200 P., Ft. W. & C. ...x-d 99¾
400 do. 99⅝
100 do. b10 99⅞
200 do. 99⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000 Ohio & M. C. 26¾
100 Canton Co. 47¾
500 Union Nav. Co. 107⅝
100 Mariposa Pref. .....c 30⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. b10 107⅞
500 do. 107⅞
100 do. 107⅞
200 do. s3 107⅞
800 do. s3 107¾
400 do. s30 107⅞
1200 Erie R. 63⅝
200 do. b15 63¼
200 do. b3 63¾
500 do. 63⅝
1000 do. s3 63⅝
100 Hud. R. R. 124
200 Reading R. s3 103⅜
800 do. 103⅞
200 Tol., Wab. & W. 42¾
300 do. b3 42¼
800 Clev. & Pitts R. 89¾

400 M. S. & N. I. 78⅞
1500 do. 78⅞
500 do. b3 78⅝
400 do. 78⅞
200 Cleve. & Tol. 125
200 do. 124⅝
200 P., F. W. & C. ...x-d 99
500 do. 98⅞
100 do. s3 98⅛
100 Ill. Central R. 120⅛
200 Chi., R. I. & P. 100
300 do. s3 99⅝
200 do. b3 99⅞
200 Chic. & N. W. b3 42
100 do. 41⅞
300 do. s3 41⅝
300 do. s30 42¼
1800 do. 41⅞
200 C. & N. W. Pr. 79

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

10,000 O. & M. Cer. 26⅝
100 West. U. Tel. 46⅜
100 do. 46⅜
100 do. s10 46⅝
300 Union Nav. Co. 107⅞
200 N. Y. Cen 107⅞
1100 do. 108
200 Erie Railroad b3 64
800 do. 64
200 do. b5 64⅛
200 do. b3 64¼
400 do. 64⅛
200 do. 64⅛
100 Hud. R. R. 127
100 do. 127¼
100 do. 127⅛
200 M. So. & N. I. 79⅛
100 do. b3 79⅛
100 do. 79⅝
100 do. b10 79⅝
100 do. 79⅛

500 Clev. & Pitts. 90⅞
400 do. s3 90⅛
200 do. b10 90⅞
1200 Cleve. & Tol 126
600 Chi. R. I. & P. 100⅞
200 do. s15 100¾
200 do. s3 100⅞
400 Chi. & N. W. 42
2400 do. 42⅛
400 do. 42⅛
200 do. b4 42¼
200 do. s3 42⅛
900 Chi. & N. W. P. ...s3 80¼
200 P., Ft. W. & C. ...x-d 99⅞
100 do. 99⅜
100 do. 99⅝
100 do. s3 99⅞
100 do. 99⅞

Thursday, Jan. 17—P. M.

The snow-storm has seriously interfered with business movements to-day. Money has been working smoothly all day, on a less urgent call for temporary accommodation. The rate to the Stock and Gold brokers was 7 ℘ cent., and to the great dealers in the public funds, generally, 6 ℘ cent. There were no considerable dealings in commercial paper, the best of which was quoted by the discount brokers at 7@8 ℘ cent. ℘ annum.

The Sub-Treasury receipts were $5,020,989, including $445,000 from Customs; Payments, $2,014,776; balance this afternoon, $104,064,359.

Gold fluctuated within the advanced range of yesterday, on a rather more confident speculative demand. The opening rate was 135⅞ and closing price 136⅛, as against 135⅝ last evening. The Customs drain to-day was nearly half a million dollars. The Foreign Exchange market was quoted nominally steady, but devoid of animation, business not having fairly opened for the steamers of Saturday.

The public funds were comparatively steady in price, though the dealings in them were quite moderate. There was some call from foreign buyers for Five-twenties of 1862 at 108; and a fair investment inquiry for the Consolidated Five-twenties of 1865. The Six ℘ cents of 1881 attracted rather more attention than usual of late, chiefly from home buyers, and for hoarding purposes. The Ten-forties were in light request. Seven-thirties and Compound Interest Notes were in demand.

Speculation in Railway property was quite active for the day, on, however, a variable market as to price, fluctuations having been frequent, and generally against operators for a rise, through the earlier dealings. Later in the afternoon the demand improved for the leading Stocks, and a partial rally ensued. A report was current for a while of the probable immediate adjustment of the difficulty between Commodore Vanderbilt and the New-York Central Company, which favorably affected the Central share values. The report lacked confirmation, and the stock closed less buoyantly.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	100	100	Northwest	42	42⅛
U. S. 5-20s	107¾	107⅝	N. West Pref.	79⅞	80⅛
U. S. 7.30s	104⅝	104⅝	Rock Island	100⅜	100⅞
N. Y. Central	108½	108⅜	Fort Wayne	100¼	99⅞
Erie	63⅞	63⅞	Cumb'land Coal	33	33
Hudson	125	128	Quicksilver	42⅝	42⅛
Reading	104	104	W. U. Telegraph	46⅝	46⅜
Mich. Southern	79⅝	79⅞	Mariposa Pref.	30⅞	30⅜
Illinois Central	120⅜	120	Ohio Certificates	27	26⅞
Pittsburgh	89⅞	90⅛	American Gold	135⅝	136⅛
Tennessee 6s	65⅝	66	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	116	Shoe and Leather	110
Tradesmen's	142½	Corn Exchange	120
National	110	Continental	101½
Seventh Ward	110	Imp'rs & Traders	111
State of New-York	105½	Park	140
Commerce	112	Central National	110
American Exchange	115	First National	200
Metropolitan	125	Ninth National	103

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '76	102	Chi. & N. W. Int B.	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	102	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	103	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	93
Erie 1st mort. 1876	101	Tol. & W. 2d M.	76
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	100	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	95
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	90	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869	103	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	98
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100½
Harlem 3d mort. '68	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	91½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	94
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	97	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	73
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	96	Chi. & Alton Inc.	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	106	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	88
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	89		

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, in the second week in January, were $173,444, against $122,103 same week last year, showing an increase of $51,342.

The deaths of two of our oldest and most highly esteemed merchants were announced today. Mr. Thomas B. Cuming, formerly of the firm of Messrs. Cebra & Cuming, located at No. 106 Pearl-street for over half a century, was in his seventy-eighth year at the time of his death, which occurred on Tuesday last. Mr. Joseph B. Varnum, Sr., long connected with the dry goods jobbing business, also died on Tuesday, at an advanced age. On Wednesday of last week, at Liberty, Bedford, Co., Va., died Mr. Nathaniel H. Campbell, of the late banking firm of Peters, Campbell & Co., of this city.

The following note, received by a City banker, explains itself:

Treasury Department,
Office of Comptroller of Currency,
Washington, Jan. 8, 1867.

Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 7th of January.

Section eight of the National Currency Act confers upon National Banks "all such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on the business of banking, by discounting and negotiating promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt," and closes with this provision: "And its usual business shall be transacted at an office or banking-house located in the place specified in its organization certificate."

As the law confers no authority upon a National Bank to establish a branch, or to carry on the business of banking at any other place than the one where it is located, it must follow that all such banking at other points is irregular, and in violation of section eight of the law.

Such banking is also in violation of the provision of section thirty, which restricts National Banks to the same rate of discount or interest allowed by law in the several States where they may be located.

National Banks have no authority conferred on them to "discount or negotiate notes" otherwise than under the restrictions of the thirtieth section of law; therefore, "a New-York National Bank" is not authorized to "buy commercial paper in the open market at a rate greater than seven per cent."

Very respectfully,
H. R. HULBURD,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

J. Thompson, Esq., New-York.

The section of the National Currency Act on which the foregoing opinion is founded is as follows:

Sec. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That every association may take, receive, reserve and charge, on any loan or discount made, or upon any note, bill of exchange, or other evidences of debt, interest at the rate allowed by the laws of the State or Territory where the bank is located, and no more, except that where by the laws of any State a different rate is limited for banks of issue organized under State laws, the rates so limited shall be allowed for associations organized in any such State under this act. And when no rate is fixed by the laws of the State or Territory, the bank may take, receive, reserve or charge a rate not exceeding 7 per centum, and such interest may be taken in advance, reckoning the days for which the note, bill or other evidence of debt has to run. And the knowingly taking, receiving, reserving, or charging a rate of interest greater than the aforesaid, shall be held and adjudged a forfeiture of the entire interest which the note, bill or other evidence of debt carries with it, or which has been agreed to be paid thereon. And in case a greater rate of interest has been paid, the person or persons paying the same, or their legal representatives, may recover back, in any action of debt, twice the amount of interest thus paid, from the association taking or receiving the same, provided that such action is commenced within two years from the time the usurious transaction occurred. But the purchase, discount or sale of a *bona fide* bill of exchange, payable at another place than the place of such purchase, discount or sale at not more than the current rate of exchange for sight drafts in addition to the interest, shall not be considered as taking or receiving a greater rate of interest.

The value of the Foreign Imports into and Exports from the port of Philadelphia, from 1821 to 1866, inclusive, is reported as follows:

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.
1821	$7,392,217	$8,158,922	1844	$3,535,256	$7,217,288
1822	9,047,802	11,874,170	1845	3,547,363	8,159,227
1823	9,617,192	13,696,770	1846	4,751,005	7,989,396
1824	9,364,893	11,865,531	1847	8,544,391	9,567,516
1825	11,269,981	15,041,797	1848	5,732,333	11,147,584
1826	8,331,722	13,551,779	1849	5,343,421	10,645,500
1827	7,575,833	11,212,935	1850	4,501,606	12,066,154
1828	6,051,480	12,884,408	1851	5,356,036	14,785,917
1829	4,089,825	10,100,152	1852	5,828,371	14,735,917
1830	4,291,793	8,702,122	1853	6,527,996	18,834,410
1831	5,513,713	12,124,083	1854	10,104,418	21,359,303
1832	3,516,066	10,678,358	1855	6,274,338	15,309,905
1833	4,078,951	10,451,250	1856	7,144,488	16,585,685
1834	3,989,746	10,479,268	1857	8,136,156	17,850,630
1835	3,739,275	12,389,937	1858	5,867,251	12,890,389
1836	3,971,555	15,068,233	1859	5,298,095	16,603,769
1837	3,841,599	11,680,111	1860	7,839,285	14,581,332
1838	3,477,151	9,360,371	1861	10,277,988	8,091,161
1839	5,299,415	15,050,715	1862	11,518,970	8,327,910
1840	6,820,145	8,464,882	1863	10,628,958	9,269,500
1841	5,152,501	10,346,698	1864	13,664,882	9,135,805
1842	3,700,727	7,385,858	1865	12,584,152	5,645,755
1843	2,354,948	2,865,993	1866	17,867,716	7,331,201

The Interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Hudson River Railroad Company, due on the 1st of February, will be paid at the office of the Company on that day.

The gross product of the revenue of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in each of the last two years is given as follows:

Year Ending Dec. 31.

	1865.	1866.
Customs	£21,707,000	£21,915,000
Excise	19,649,000	20,616,000
Stamps	9,636,000	9,291,000
Taxes	3,364,000	3,453,000
Property tax	7,603,000	5,458,000
Post-office	4,250,000	4,375,000
Crown lands	316,000	327,000
Miscellaneous	2,673,478	3,340,662
Grand total income	£69,198,478	£68,785,662
Net decrease in 1866		412,816

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Jan. 17, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 4 bbls. Ashes, 2,499 bbls. Flour, 7,700 bags Corn Meal, 500 bushels Wheat, 1,300 bushels Corn, 3,650 bushels Oats, 1,406 pkgs. Pork, 216 pkgs. Cut Meats, 604 pkgs. Lard, 15 pkgs. Beef, and 500 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in request at $8 25@$8 50 ℘ 100 lbs. Pearls are unchanged.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, to-day, but steady. We quote: Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@17½c.; Rio, 15c.@18c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16½c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been held firmly, but has been lightly dealt in, to-day. Middlings, 34½c.@36c., chiefly within our range, ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,400 bales, against receipts of 4,296 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	16,477
Receipts last week	15,047
Receipts preceding week	20,957
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	37,146
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	186,577
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	23,994
Exports since Sept. 1	135,733
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	160,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	843,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	352,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	535,000

EGGS—Have been more active and firmer, including Jersey, extra brands, 40c.@42c.; State and Pennsylvania, 39c.@40c.; Ordinary Western, 35c.@36c.; Western, by Express, 37c.@38c.; Canada, 38c.@39c.; Limed, 32c.@34c. ℘ dozen.

FRUIT—Domestic Apples are quiet but firm. Cranberries are scarce and higher. Apples, selected, $6@$7 50; Apples, Western, $3 50@$4 50; Apples, Prime Winter, $5 50@$6; Cranberries, Eastern, $18@$20; Cranberries, Jersey, $16@$18 ℘ bbl. Dried Apples are without change in prices, although some lots have been taken at 13c., but this is extreme. Peaches are scarce and quiet: Apples, State and Western, 10c.@12c.; Apples, Southern, 8½c.@9c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 34c.@35c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 14c.@15c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 12c.@13c.; Cherries, new pitted, 50c.; Blackberries, 20c.@24c.; Raspberries, 46c.@48c.; Plums, 34c.@35c. ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been unusually dull since our last at about previous quotations. Sales since our last have been 5,400 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 35@$10 50; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10 35@$11 50; fair to choice do. do. at $11 50@$12 40; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 65@$12 45 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 35	@10 50
Extra State	10 35	@12 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00	@14 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 65	@12 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 50	@15 00
Extra Genesee	12 45	@16 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 20	@17 00

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales since our last, 100 bbls. at $11 75@$13 90 for ordinary to fair extra, and $13 95@$17 for fair to very choice extra do., ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive at $13@$15 50 for extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at from $6 40@$8 ℘ bbl.; sales 550 bbls. Corn Meal is dull and heavy at $5@$5 10 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 10@$5 25 for Jersey, and $5 40@$5 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 200 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is very quiet at $2 90@$3 30 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive and somewhat nominal. Sales, 8,200 bushels, including Amber State, at $2 95, and No. 3 Chicago Spring at $2 15, ℘ bushel. Corn has been quoted firmer, but has been quiet. Sales since our last 51,000 bushels, at $1 15@$1 17½ for mixed Western, in store, closing at $1 17@$1 17½ in store; $1 19 for do. afloat; and $1 06@$1 09 for new Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye has been in demand and firmer. Sales 18,000 bushels, including Canada in bond at $1 15; Western at $1 25; and State at $1 28@$1 30. Barley has been quiet, at former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,000 bushels, part at 95c. for Canada West, in bond; and 82c. for Western, ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Barley Malt. Oats continue dull and heavy. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 62c.@65c., and State at 66c.@68c. ℘ bushel; sales 18,500 bushels. Receipts of Beans have increased, but holders remain firm. Peas are dull and unchanged. We quote: Prime Beans, Kidneys, $3 25@$3 50; Prime Beans, Marrows, new, $3 26@$3 50; Prime Beans, Mediums, new, $3 15@$3 25; Prime Beans, Mixed Parcels, $2 75@$3; Peas, Canada, $1 60@$1 65, ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is quiet to-day at $1 20@$1 35 for shipment, and $1 45@$1 70 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw, $1@$1 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive, including new, at 35c.@65c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Has attracted little attention, including Porto Rico at 45c.@60c.; Cuba at 37c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@85c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—Continue inactive and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 20; Crude Sperm at $2 55@$2 60; Unbleached do. at $2 95@$3 05; Lard Oil at $1@$1 25; Red Oil at 70c.@85c.; Linseed Oil at $1 18@$1 22, for English and American, ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate request and firm, at 20c.@20½c. for Crude; 29½c.@32½c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 43c.@46c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are higher and in better demand. We quote: Peach Blows, $2 50@$3; Mercers, $2 50@$2 75; Jackson Whites, $2 50@$2 75; Buckeyes, $2 25@$2 50; Dyckman, $2 50@$3; Chilian Red, new, $2 50@$2 75; Sweet Potatoes, $6@$7, ℘ bbl.; Red Onions, $2@$2 25; White Onions, $2 50@$1 75; Russia Turnips, $1, ℘ bbl.; Cabbages, new, $5@$6 ℘ 100; Marrow Squash, $1@$1 50 ℘ bbl.; Citron, 75c. ℘ bbl.; Pumpkins, $10@$18 ℘ 100.

POULTRY AND GAME—The immense stock of poor Poultry left over has been worked off, and the market now is in a healthier condition. Fresh stock is in full supply, and as the demand is only active enough to keep the receipts cleared, prices have not advanced. *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 18c.@20c.; Chickens, 12c.@15c.; Geese, 11c.@13c.; Ducks, 17c.@20c., ℘ lb. *Game*—Partridges, 75c.@$1 ℘ pair; Quail, $2@$2 88 ℘ dozen; Venison, carcase, 9c.@12c. ℘ lb.; Venison, saddle, 18c.@20c. ℘ lb.; Prairie Chickens, 60c.@70c. ℘ pair.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive, but held with more firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,250 bbls., in lots, at $20 50@$20 87 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $20 87 for new Western Mess; $19 31@$19 50, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $19 37 cash; $16 50@$17 for Prime Mess ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,750 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' options, February and March, at $21 25@$21 75 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been in less request; sales 215 pkgs. at 8¼c.@9½c. for Shoulders, and 10 .@12c. for Hams, ℘ lb. Bacon is in moderate demand at firmer rates; sales 400 boxes at 11¼c.@11½c. for new short clear, 10¾c. for long clear, 10⅝c.@11c. for short rib, and 10c.@10½c. for Cumberland Cut ℘ lb. Lard is quiet but firm; sales since our last 1,100 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¼c.@13c. for inferior to very choice old, and 12¾c.@13⅛c. for new ℘ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand and quoted firmer at 8¼c.@8½c. for Western, and 8¾c.@9¼c. for City, ℘ lb. Beef is in moderate request at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $16 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 250 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet to-day at $32@$34 for India Mess and $28@$30 for Prime Mess, ℘ tierce. Beef Hams have been in less request at $28@$33 ℘ bbl.; sales 170 bbls. Butter is in moderate demand at 30c.@42c. for State, and 42c.@48c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is in request at 9c.@19c., with some fancy lots at 20c. ℘ lb. Messrs. Starin & Floyd, in their special report for the Weekly Times, say: "The receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 17,128 packages, which is a heavy increase. The demand during the entire week has been limited to a very light City trade, and for extra quality of stock only. General shipping trade appears to be entirely dead, and stock is now rapidly accumulating. The aspect of the trade is gloomy, as dealers generally can see but little prospect at the present time of a revival of business. Fine Butter is held firmly at our figures, while low, medium and common grades are freely offered without finding buyers to any extent. The trade thus far the present season is without a parallel for dullness and inactivity. We quote:

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb.	42	@44
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	43	@45
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb.	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℘ lb.	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb.	32	@34
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	18	@25
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	30	@33
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@26

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 16,930 boxes—which is quite large for this period of the season. The advance in our market has, however, drawn out every box that had been laid back in the country. The demand for export continues good, but the amount of trade is limited by the firmness and advanced pretensions of holders. The demand for local trade is better and more active. We quote:

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb.	18	@20
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb.	17	@18
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb.	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb.	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb.	16	@17
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb.	9	@15
Farm Dairies, Common	15	@16

SUGARS—Have been quiet but stiffly held to-day. Sales since our last 670 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 9½c.@11¾c., and 850 boxes Havana at 9½c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand, at from 13c.@15c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 32,000 lbs. at 10c.@11½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 69,000 lbs., at 11c.@11½c.; also 21,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@9½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been neglected and nominal.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 750 bales Cotton at ⅜d. by steamer and ¼d. by sailing vessel, ℘ lb.; 7,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 5d. ℘ bushel. For Glasgow, 200 bbls. Rosin, by steamer, at 2s. 6d. ℘ 280 lbs. For Antwerp, 1,100 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 3d. ℘ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FOOL'S REVENGE. Characters by Mr. Edwin Booth, Miss Rachael Noah, Miss Ida Vernon, Barton Hill, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.—LA SONNAMBULA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Parisian Fancy Spectacle, CENDRILLON. Characters by Miss Eliza Newton, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mrs. M. Wilkins, Miss S. Ooie, Miss Alicia Mandeville, Miss S. A. Hinckley, Miss Annie Yeamans, Mrs. H. Bland, &c.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, LYSIAH, THE ABANDONED, DOMINIQUE, THE DESERTER and PADDY MILES' BOY.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7¾, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Magnificent Horse Comedy, JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c. UN BALLA MASCHERA, RUNNING THE BLOCKADE, LORD LOVEL, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON and MADAGASCAR BALLET, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrims' Progress.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, CARL WOLFSOHN'S BEETHOVEN MATINEE.

DERBY'S NEW ART GALLERY,
No. 653 Broadway.
THIS DAY, HORSE FAIR and other VALUABLE PAINTINGS.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND FANCY DRESS AND MASQURADE BALL of the Cercle Francais de L'Harmonie.

WALDEN'S OPERA HOUSE.
Paterson, N. J.
THIS EVENING, OLIVER TWIST. James W. Wallack.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have dispatches to yesterday noon by Ocean Telegraph. Owing to damage occasioned by the severe storm to the Newfoundland lines, no later dispatches were received last evening.

The British Reform League is preparing for another monster trade demonstration, which is to be held in London on the 11th of February. It is expected to surpass any demonstration of the kind ever made in England.

The Hungarian Diet evinces a very decided opposition to the military measures of Austria, and an open rupture is not improbable unless Austria can be induced to yield.

The Vienna *Presse* of yesterday morning says that a large insurance has been made at Hamburg on the personal effects of **Maximilian**, to be shipped from Vera Cruz for Europe,

CONGRESS.

The Senate yesterday adopted the House joint resolutions authorizing the procuring of a site for a post-office and United States Courts in this City, with an amendment providing that the title to the property shall be examined and approved by the Attorney-General of the United States. The bill of last session, to establish a ship canal around Niagara Falls, was taken up, and pending the discussion of a motion to strike out the section providing that the act shall not take effect unless the Legislature of New-York shall give its assent within two years, the bill was postponed and made the special order for to-day at 1 o'clock. The bill to regulate the appointment of pension agents was called up, but during the discussion of it, the regular order, which was the bill to regulate the tenure of office, was called up. Mr. **Wiley** replied to Mr. Cowan's speech on Wednesday, and Mr. **Hendrick's** replied to Mr. **Sumner**. The pending proposition being Mr. **Sumner's** amendment, it was further debated by Messrs. **Conness, Doolittle, Howe** and **Sumner**. During Mr. **Sumner's** remarks Mr. **McDougall** interrupted him on a question of privilege, taking exception to an allusion to the President. Considerable discussion ensued, and the chair (Mr. **Anthony**) having ruled that the words spoken did not exceed the limit of debate usual in the Senate, Mr. **Doolittle** appealed. The appeal was laid on the table by a vote of 29 to 10, and the Senate adjourned.

The House again considered the Legislative Appropriation Bill in Committee of the Whole. After being amended the bill was reported to the House. Separate votes were asked for on several of the proposed amendments, and the following were adopted: To cease furnishing members with complete sets of the *Congressional Globe* after the close of the next Congress, and to strike out the appropriations for overland telegraph facilities; for the collection of mining statistics, and for increased compensation to clerks. The bill was then passed. A resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to make an investigation into the management of the West Point Military Academy was adopted. A petition of citizens of Saratoga and Fulton Counties, in this State, was presented, asking for a pension to **Samuel Downing**, the Revolutionary soldier. Mr. **Stevens'** Reconstruction Bill was taken up. Mr. **Baker** addressed the House, and was followed by Mr. **Grinnell**. The Senate's amendment to the bill in relation to the New-York Post-office was concurred in. Mr. **Stevens** stated that he would endeavor to close the debate on his Reconstruction Bill next week.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate the bills to amend the Metropolitan Health Law and to amend the Brooklyn Water Act were reported favorably. Notice was given of a bill to permit the Harlem Railroad to extend their track through Thirty-ninth-street to Madison-avenue. A resolution was adopted requesting our members of Congress to vote for a protective tariff—agricultural, manufacturing and commercial. Bills were introduced to encourage telegraphic communication between this City and France; for the protection of baggage on railroads and steamboats; for the Christopher-street Railroad; and to abandon the contract system for repairing the State canals, and return to the superintendent system.

In the Assembly the report of the Commissary-General of Ordnance was received from the Governor; the annual report of the State Institution for the Blind was presented. Notice was given of a bill to amend the Revised Statutes relative to the New-York City Superior Court. Notice was also given of several railroad bills, and of one to increase the salaries of the members of the Paid Fire Department. A bill was reported to amend the General Railroad Act.

GENERAL NEWS.

If credit is to be given to an account in the Rochester *Union*, it has lately been discovered that a citizen of that place, named **Joshua D. Harrington**, was murdered in Philadelphia about a year ago. He went there to dispose of some patent rights, and is supposed to have been poisoned by a woman named **Morgan**, at whose house he was invited to tea, for the purpose of securing his money, $1,000.

Oil of cloves was found at Island Pond in the money safe of the express messenger from Canada a few days since, whereupon the safe and contents were seized by the customs officers. On the same day two quarts of liquor were discovered in an Island Pond stage; consequently the liquor, stage, horses and all were seized.

The people of Chelsea, Me., remonstrate to the State Legislature against the cession to the general farm of the Togus Farm as a military asylum, because it will deprive the town of valuable taxable property.

Dave Lincoln, who was sent to the State Prison for robbing a farmer near Avon, and escaped therefrom, has been arrested for committing highway robbery near Mayville, Chatauqua County, and is again in prison.

Wells, Fargo & Co. shipped $60,000,000 worth of bullion from their offices in Nevada during the year 1866.

The Union Quartz Mining claim, located in Eldorado County, California, has been sold to a Brooklyn and New-York Company for $120,000.

The journeymen carpenters of Albany have demanded from their bosses an advance from $2 50 to $3 per diem after the 1st of March next.

Mrs. **Minnie Wilson**, of Akron, Ohio, was instantly killed by an accident on the Illinois Central Railroad last week, while on a bridal tour.

United States Senator **Nye** was reëlected by the Nevada Legislature yesterday.

The United States steamer *Saranac* arrived at San Francisco on Wednesday.

LOCAL NEWS.

Theophilus Kick, a dealer in varieties, at No. 106 Laurens-street, was yesterday arrested and committed for examination by Justice **Dodge**, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on the charge of receiving stolen goods, from two alleged notorious thieves, named **Stephen Berrian** and **Alexander Dufrau** *alias* Wm. Irving, who were recently arrested in Yonkers for being engaged in an extensive series of thefts, amounting to several thousand dollars worth of harness, buffalo robes, &c., which were taken from private stables in that town and vicinity.

That portion of the annual report of the Board of Health which embraces the report of Dr. **Harris**, Registrar of Vital Statistics, has just been forwarded to Gov. **Fenton**. The Registrar submits many valuable and interesting facts and figures relative to the births, marriages and deaths occurring in the Metropolitan District. An abstract of the report will be found in another column.

The adjourned hearing in the case of S. H. **Klinck**, L. G. **Klinck**, J. B. **Goggin** and W. C. **Williams**, charged with complicity in the Folger & Tibbs swindle, came up yesterday before Justice **Hogan**. Only three witnesses were examined, whose evidence was unimportant, and the case was postponed to-day.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon. The Sanitary Superintendent presented a report embracing extracts from reports of Sanitary Inspectors relative to the filthy and unhealthy condition of certain tenement houses. No business of importance was transacted.

Prof. A. **Guyot** delivered a lecture on "The Glaciers of Switzerland," last evening, before a small audience, in the Chapel of the Rutgers Institute, Fifth-avenue. The lecturer will conclude his discourse on Monday evening, the 21st inst., in the same hall.

In the law column will be found the report of a case now before the United States Supreme Court, involving the authority of the Postmaster-General to discontinue Post-offices, and the effect of discontinuance upon the office of Postmasters incumbent.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday **George H. Miller** was tried for robbery in the first degree, convicted and sent to the State Prison for twenty years.

The case of **John H. Trapp**, a lawyer, charged with forgery, with intent to defraud the Government, was up for examination yesterday. One witness was examined and the case adjourned.

We are indebted to Purser R. W. **Albert**, of the steamship *Morro Castle*, for the prompt delivery of our files of Havana papers.

The Board of Councilmen did not meet yesterday.

The storm checked business yesterday very seriously. Gold opened at 135½, and closed at 136⅞. Exchanges varied little. Stocks were less active, yet rather buoyant on the later dealings. The public funds were steady, on a moderate trade. Produce and Merchandise were quiet, though generally held with confidence. Freights were dull.

The Reconstruction Problem—Mr. Bingham's Speech.

Mr. **Bingham** takes strong ground when he insists upon the duty of Congress to abide by the proposed Constitutional Amendment as the basis of Southern restoration. The whole process of preparation by the Reconstruction Committee, of adoption by Congress, of confirmation by the people in the Fall elections, and of ratification by the Legislatures, with the single exception of the Legislature of Maine—rests on the hypothesis that the acceptance of the terms offered would entitle any Southern State to immediate admission, subject only to the test of individual fitness. Whether the South accept or reject the Amendment, is a consideration that has no bearing upon this simple fact. Proposed in good faith, as a measure of protection on one hand and of reconciliation on the other, the obligation of the present Congress to adhere to it must in reason and fairness remain in force until the 4th of March. The next Congress may or may not renew the offer; it may substitute other conditions if they be deemed necessary; but the body now at work is bound by everything short of a solemn declaration to respect the offer pending before the country. We are glad that a member occupying the position of Mr. **Bingham** in the party, has taken issue with the more disorganizing of the extremists upon this point. His reasoning will commend itself to the intelligent judgment of the people, and his attitude in the House, will, we trust, lead to the organized action of those of the party who dissent from the violence of Mr. **Paine**, and are not prepared to sustain Mr. **Stevens** in his warfare upon the State Governments of the South.

As a matter of logic, however, we are unable to discover in the argument of Mr. **Bingham** the harmony which he declares to be wanting in the philosophy of Mr. **Stevens**. To submit a constitutional amendment for ratification to the excluded States, and then to deny their organized and "sovereign" existence is an inconsistency not easily explained. They can ratify only as States; and if they are States when the ratification of an amendment to the Constitution is concerned, they are also States as against the territorializing programme of Mr. **Stevens**. But is not Mr. **Bingham** equally inconsequential? Starting with the assumption that the Southern States are States still, and fortifying this averment with the reference to them by Congress of the Amendment as a confession of their sovereignty, he nevertheless contends that to impart validity to the Amendment only the ratification of three-fourths of the loyal States is necessary. We do not impugn the soundness of this opinion, which a lawyer with Mr. **Bingham's** reputation is not likely to promulgate without a strong case to support it. We will even admit the reasonableness and—to non-professional eyes—the sufficiency of the plea, that the States which preserved the Union are alone competent to decide how and when the rebel States shall be restored to their privileges as members of the Union. It is neither rational nor just that the people who conspired and fought to destroy the Union should be arbiters of its future, as they will be if the validity of the Amendment, depend in any degree upon their action. Under this view of the case, however, it must be admitted that the reference of the Amendment to the South was a mistake. And having consented to the reference, we cannot understand how Mr. **Bingham** can now exclude the Southern States from the count on the question of ratification, without falling into a logical blunder almost as obvious as that which he imputes to Mr. **Stevens**.

The truth is, that every theory of restoration or reconstruction which has been promulgated is more or less illogical in one or another of its parts. No settlement seems possible which will not involve certain inconsistencies in the course of its development. In this fact, however, we discover no insuperable obstacle to such a settlement as the loyal States demand; though it affords an excellent reason for discussing every proposed plan with reference to broad and general principles, and not with a view to the detection of logical defects. The war was not carried on in deference to logical rules, or in rigid obedience to theories of Government or rules of Constitutional interpretation. The logic of events overruled the logic of lawyers and schoolmen; the policy of the National Government grew naturally out of the necessities of its position; the Constitution, contemplated in its new aspect as an instrument dedicated to freedom and national unity rather than to Slavery and disunion, received a rendering adapted to the spirit and exigencies of the time. So should it be with the question of reconstruction, the conditions of which will best be determined by the patriotic impulses of the States now represented in Congress. We believe that of these impulses Mr. **Bingham** has a more correct conception than Mr. **Paine** or Mr. **Stevens**. The loyal people of the land are neither malignants nor anarchists. The temper they have exhibited has been one of rare generosity, and there will be no change unless the South provoke it. The aim is to restore or reconstruct the Union as speedily as is compatible with the accomplishment of the ends aimed at in the pending Amendment. Subject to this one condition of absolute security, the North is prepared to adjust outstanding difficulties on a foundation far removed from anarchy or vengeance.

Municipal Government in New-York.

We recently remarked on that interesting exhibition of the manners and morals of the Common Councilmen as afforded in the general scrimmage which recently took place. The report of the affray gave the public a good picture of the habits of those who make up the majority of the Council. Some who may have doubted the accuracy of Mr. **Parton's** highly picturesque description of the City Legislature will see that his tone was rather beneath the color of nature. He pronounced the honorable members, with some six exceptions, of about "the business calibre of the keepers of small oyster-stands." It is evident that he should have gone a little lower for his comparison, so far as their manners are concerned. We are enabled, however, to fill out one gap in Mr. **Parton's** description—that is, in presenting sufficient evidence of the literary ability and education of these legislators. It will be remembered that this Board has a little army of assistants, secretaries, clerks, messengers and the like, all with exceedingly comfortable salaries. The public has naturally suspected the reason for securing so strong a force of secretaries. Honorable gentlemen who keep oyster-stands or corner-groceries, or are employes about butcher-shops, cannot be expected to show very nice specimens of penmanship or grammar, if indeed they can write their own names correctly. It is of course for the interest of the public that they should have accomplished clerks and secretaries to record their business and to present their bills and resolutions to the Mayor, who has already complained of the handwriting and legibility of their "engrossed" proceedings. It will be remembered in this connection that three years ago the engrossing alone of the resolutions on the death of Archbishop **Hughes** cost some $5,000, being one of those neat "thousand dollar jobs" which Mr. **Parton** so well describes.

In the recent organization of the Common Council the following interesting incident occurred, according to the report in the *Sun*:

> "Mr. **John E. Greene**, the newly-elected Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, has made the following appointments:
>
> **Thomas Bell**, First Assistant Clerk; **Wm. J. Stewart**, Assistant Messenger; **John Walker**, Second Assistant Clerk.
>
> Upon the register in the Mayor's office the names of all the above appointees are signed when they take the oath of office; from this register the following is a copy, *verbatim et literatim*, of the signature of the Engrossing Clerk: '**Lewis McDermott**, Engrosing Cleerk, Bord of Concelmen.' The penmanship of this 'Engrosing Cleerk' is probably one of the most remarkable specimens of chirography that has ever been seen within the confines of the City Hall, and when it is taken into consideration that this 'Engrosing Cleerk' is supposed to possess the requisites of a first-class penman, the fitness of his appointment will at once become apparent."

A few hours afterwards, however, the laughter of the reporters induced some friend of the Board to make the appropriate corrections.

We do not suppose our friends at Albany need any further evidences both of the character and requirements of our City Fathers than have been given in the last few years by so many similar occurrences. The country and the Legislature are thoroughly convinced what sort of men the govvernors of New-York City are, and what are the effects of their rule.

The only remarkable things are, that a gentleman, such as Mayor **Hoffman** is, can be so far led away by his political interests as to approve in his message and public addresses of the rule of such ruffians and ignorant fellows, and that New-York City has so long endured them.

We all know where our sixteen millions taxes come from; who make the City so unhealthy and disagreeable, and what is forcing population into the suburbs, until we number less than we did five years ago. We are perfectly aware of the jobs and bargains and corrupt practices that have disgraced and plundered our City so long, and that the source and root of all these evils are in this body of men, chosen by universal suffrage to rule over us. Our thinking citizens have come to the wise conclusion that the degree to which municipal independence should be allowed is not a matter of abstract theory, but should be determined by practice and experience. Theoretically, there is no more reason why New-York should be entirely free and independent of the State than why the Sixth Ward should be of the City.

Self-government, carried to its last abstract point, would let the Five Points govern themselves in all local and municipal matters.

Nor is there any reason, theoretically, why every petty village should not possess a city government. The whole is a matter of practical arrangement and organization under the general principle that the utmost municipal independence should be granted consistent with the public good. But New-York is manifestly exceptional. Its population is shifting and changing; it is a vast hotel, with shanties attached, the warehouses of commerce. Some seventy-five per cent. of the population are either foreigners or the children of foreigners, and of the lowest classes of Europe. The other twenty-five per cent. are going and coming all the while, and are so distributed as to have no political power in the City. For the good of our own community, as well as of the State, it is important for the City to be governed by what is a unity—the State. We know from the best experience what are the effects of the State Government. In that organization we obtain as our rulers the most honest and virtuous "class"—if class it may be called—in America, the farmers. These, through their representatives and the Governor, have given us the Commissioners of the Park, the Public Charities, the Police, the Fire Department and the Board of Health, take them all in all, the best governing departments we have ever had, and honestly managed. It is these and these alone that make New-York endurable, and which have really brought honor on the City. The safety and beauty and health and security of this great Metropolis depend on them.

With Mayor **Hoffman's** friends governing us in their place, what would New-York become? Instead of a reduction of population of 87,000 in five years, we should show in 1870 a falling off of hundreds of thousands.

What we now need is a completion of the great work begun by the Legislature, and a "wiping out," not only of the ink-spots and rowdyism and ignorance of the Common Council, but of that body itself.

Law Applied to Ritualism.

The ritualistic controversy in England, though by no means of as much interest to our people as to the English public, is, nevertheless, not devoid of interest here. We have enough of it among ourselves to enable us to appreciate the discussion as to the merits of the matter, and to understand in some degree at least how men can get excited over such questions as whether it is allowable to have candles on the altar in church, and whether a minister should wear such or such a garment or not. Not that our people, the most of them at least, believe that such forms are of intrinsic importance, but they can see that the tone of thought and habit of mind which considers such things as intrinsically important will bring with it, if it prevails, changes which will reach far beyond the mere change in form and ceremony.

But the discussion in England has recently assumed a shape which would seem very strange to most of our people. It has come to be discussed, not on its merits, as judged by the results which forms and ceremonies will or may produce, but as a purely *legal* question.

The English Church Union have recently drawn up a case for the opinion of counsel, which they have submitted to several of the most learned lights of the English Bar, asking the opinion of these gentlemen—not as men interested and experienced in religious matters, but as men "learned in the law"—upon six questions; and the answers of these gentlemen are published and much commented upon.

The first question is as to what clothing it is lawful for a minister to wear in performing the communion service. All of the counsel—among whom are Dr. **Phillimore**, Sir **Fitzroy Kelly**, Sir **Wm. Bovill**, and J. D. **Coleridge**, Q. C.—agree in their answers on this question. They think that he may lawfully wear "a white alb, plain, with a vestment or cope," and that the assisting ministers may also wear "*albs with tunicles*." The answer puts us very much in the state of mind of the man who, seeing a lecture advertised on "The Age of Pericles," made the inquiry, "What are Pericles?" and we asked ourselves at once "What are tunicles?" An inspection of Webster gives us as the meaning of the word tunicle, "a natural covering; an integument." But if the law declares that assisting ministers shall wear only albs over their integuments or natural coverings, as well in Winter as in Summer, then, in the words of Mr. Bumble, "the law is an ass." A further examination of the answers showed, however, that the meaning of the word is to be found not by examining the dictionaries of to-day, but the literature of three centuries ago, for this decision as to the law is that the garments shall be the same as were prescribed in the time of **Edward** VI., just about three hundred years ago. It seems strange to us in our changing systems of laws, and our total separation of religious ceremonies from laws, to find these English lawyers determining that a minister must wear such and such garments, because it was so determined three hundred years ago by law.

The next question was not answered with the same unanimity. It was whether the placing of two lighted candles on the communion table was lawful. Some of the counsel were of the opinion that it was, while others thought the candles were unlawful, being used "for the signification that Christ is the very true light of the world;" and some placed their opinion that they were lawful on the ground that the candles are strictly ornaments.

All agreed, in answer to the next question, that the use of incense was not lawful; but as to the next, whether it was lawful to add "a little pure and clean water" to the wine used at the communion, they were not agreed, the majority thinking it unlawful. Unless their wine is purer than we can usually get, the law might think itself well off if nothing worse than water were added.

There was a similar difference of opinion as to whether it was lawful to use wafer bread; but on the last question, viz., whether it was lawful to sing hymns during the service, all agreed in deciding against the lawfulness of the practice.

These opinions of such eminent lawyers have excited a great deal of attention among the English people. The newspapers discuss them. The magazines will soon take them up, and everywhere throughout the Kingdom the practice of the churches and the ministers will be scrutinized and compared with these rules of law laid down. In many cases where differences are found, and where the Ritualistic tendency has prevailed, and has introduced changes into the service, the candles and the incense, &c., attempts will doubtless be made by those who oppose the tendency to invoke the aid of the law to check these innovations. Such litigations will not be likely to increase the friendly feeling between the contending parties. It can hardly fail to be embittered by them. And we certainly do not expect to see any result from this resort in the controversy to the weapons of the law, which will tend to make us regret in the least that our law does not extend its reign at all to the various ceremonials which our churches choose to adopt.

Mutual Benefit Societies in France.

By a decree of the present Emperor the organization, as well as the administration, of societies for mutual assistance in case of need, has been brought into a perfect system. Of course it is only in so centralized a Government, where all motive power in every field of activity, be it political, commercial, financial or social, emanates from the same central source, as in France, that such a system is possible. Nevertheless, the great increase in the numbers as well as in the beneficial effects of these societies, is due to this governmental supervision, which has brought order and a certain sort of uniformity and regularity into their management. All these societies are under the guidance of a "Superior Commission of Encouragement and Surveillance" at Paris, at the head of which stands the Minister of the Interior, and to which each individual society has to send, periodically, complete statements of its working, and the Commission itself makes a yearly report to the Emperor. The last of these reports, that for the year 1865, is just published, and appears in a late number of the *Moniteur*. Some of its statistical details are of general interest outside of France.

There existed throughout the French Empire at the close of the year 1865 three thousand six hundred and thirty-one *approved* and one thousand six hundred and fifty-seven *authorized* societies of this kind. What the exact difference between an "approved" and a merely "authorized" society is we cannot positively state, but that the former must have some exclusive and superior privileges is apparent from the fact that fourteen of the latter have ranged themselves in the list of "approved" societies, preferring that to their former organization. The whole number of members of all these societies is 782,498; of these 96,956 are honorary and 685,542 regular contributing members participating in the benefits of the organization. Of the latter 579,585 are men and 105,957 women.

The financial condition of these societies, based, as they are, upon mutual coöperation, is a very flourishing and commendable one. In the following extracts of the detailed report we have reduced the amounts from francs to dollars, counting one dollar equal to five francs. The aggregate of their whole capitalized earnings foots up to the handsome sum of $7,966,134. Their income for the year amounted to $2,589,180. This large income is made up of the following items: Subscription of honorary members, $226,842; Government aid, $19,110; gifts and legacies, $102,915; interested or invested capital, $221,509; regular contribution of members, $1,752,134; initiation fees, $78,389; fines, $56,029; from miscellaneous sources, $132,252. Their expenses were as follows: For assistance to sick members, $864,374; pay of attending physicians, $281,769; cost of medicines, $330,239; funeral expenses, $101,508; aid to widows and orphans of deceased members, $54,208; pensions to those members, from infirmity or age, unable to work, $197,305; expenses of administration, $111,596; miscellaneous expenses, $191,258; added to the reserve surplus fund, $129,937. Total, $2,262,190, leaving a balance of $326,986 to be added to the capitalized earnings.

One other interesting fact referred to in this report is, that there are fifty-seven mutual societies of vine-growers and laborers in vin yards, who pay no contribution, but instead of it the work of those members who are sick is distributed among and done by the others—quite a novel and, probably, very useful expedient to relieve the sick and save them from loss.

The Prevention of Political Corruption.—We notice that bills have been introduced both into Congress and into our State Legislature with a view of preventing bribery and corruption in elections. The extent to which corrupt practices have been carried within the last few years, and their terrible influence upon the political and moral condition of the country, warrant not only the enactment, but—what would be more to the point—the *enforcement* of the severest measures against those who are guilty of them. For various reasons our present laws are of little or no avail; prosecution under them is extremely rare, and conviction still rarer; and, unless we can have more rigorous legislation and a better way of enforcing it, the political corruption will become altogether intolerable. The bill now before our State Legislature seems to us excellent in its main provision—that providing for the severe punishment of electoral corruption, whether the offence be on the part of candidates or electors. We do not think the penalties too severe, nor do we see that their execution should be impracticable. We submit, however, to the more experienced legislators, whether there is not danger that the law will be weakened, instead of strengthened, by such provisions as that which prohibits any candidate, or any other person with intent to promote the election of a candidate, from "furnishing or accepting any entertainment, paying for, procuring or engaging to pay for any such entertainment, or receiving pay therefor." It is of the highest importance that a measure of this kind should be practicable in all its parts, lest, otherwise, the whole be rendered virtually inoperative and the fundamental evil remain unaffected.

Snow and Scrapers.—The spectacle of a gang of men busily engaged, yesterday, in throwing snow, which had been piled on the City Hall Park sidewalk by the railroad scrapers, back upon the tracks, was a curious one, and not particularly illustrative of official wisdom. That the railroad companies did wrong, as they always do in this matter, was true enough, but tossing back the snow was hardly a sensible remedy, for it obstructed travel and punished the horses severely. There are legal means which could have restrained the companies, we suppose, and if the snow was removed at all from the sidewalks, why could not the men at work have thrown it inside the Park rails? The whole affair looked absurd. One side or the other has legal rights, and they should be tested in a legal manner.

American Protestants and the Pope.—We sincerely hope that our Minister at Rome has not been hasty in accepting the "invitation" of the Pope to remove the American Protestant Chapel in that city. On the 11th inst. we had a dispatch from Rome that one of the Protestant churches there had been interdicted, followed by a report that the Papal authorities threatened also to prohibit the services in the American place of worship. It looks, by yesterday morning's dispatch, as though the thing had been done, and as though Gen. **King** had given his assent to it. We are not prepared to credit the report in this light, though we are well aware of the dislike that has long been entertained by the Papal authorities toward the existence of Protestant worship in the Capital of the Papacy. The privilege of maintaining a chapel there, however, was conceded to us after considerable labor on our part, and it is a privilege that should not be given up. The Pope may fancy that American Christians have no rights which he is bound to respect; but we take quite a different view of the matter. Is there not a "Papal Loan" on the market?

Help for the South.

All humane and right-thinking persons must be glad to learn that the subject of relief for the fearful destitution and suffering which exist at the South has been taken up in earnest by a number of energetic and charitable ladies in this City.

No question of politics enters into this Christian and patriotic enterprise. The ladies—among whom we may name Mrs. A. A. Low, Mrs. S. B. **Chittenden**, Mrs. **Charles O'Conor**, Mrs. **Roosevelt**, Mrs. C. K. **Garrison** and Mrs. S. L. M. **Barlow**—have taken a central office at No. 14 Bond-street, where contributions of dry goods, clothing, &c., may be sent daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. This Society will work in harmony with the Bureau of Gen. **Howard**, and as it is impossible to overstate the distress which has been brought upon hundreds of thousands of women and children at the South by the losses of the war, the subsequent failure of the crops, and the unprecedented severity of the present season in that region of our country, we are confident that their appeal needs only be heard to be heeded by those whom God has so abundantly blessed among ourselves.

Gifts of flour, corn and other provisions will be received by **Harris, Gaines** & Co., No. 15 Whitehall-street; and Commodore **Garrison** has offered the use of one of the steamships to convey such contributions, free of cost, to their destination.

The Commercial Failures of the Past Year.

The yearly Circular of Messrs. **Dun, Wiman** & Co. contains, as usual, interesting and valuable statistics bearing on the commercial operations of the year. Mr. **Wiman** says, in his report, from 1862 to 1865:

> "In consequence of the war it was impossible to obtain the failures in the Southern States; our statistics are, therefore, incomplete with regard to the country as a whole; but in the Northern States the figures are given for each year. It will be seen that during 1866 there is a very considerable increase in the number, as compared with the preceding four years, and that the amount of liabilities has been largely augmented; but taking into account the failures from 1857 to 1861, the failures of the past year are less in number and amount than those of any one of these five years, and in view of the enormously increased trade and the unsettled condition of commercial matters generally, the figures for 1866 cannot be called excessive."

The following is a complete table of the failures, with the amount of the liabilities, in the Northern States during the past ten years:

Date.	No.	Liabilities.
1857	4,257	$265,818,000
1858	3,113	73,608,747
1859	2,959	51,314,000
1860	2,733	61,739,000
1861	5,935	188,632,000
1862	1,652	23,049,000
1863	495	7,899,000
1864	520	8,579,000
1865	530	17,625,000
1866	632	47,333,000

Subjoined is a partial list of the failures in *all* the States for the same period:

Date.	No.	Liabilities.
1857	4,932	$291,750,000
1858	4,225	95,749,000
1859	3,913	64,394,000
1860	3,676	79,807,000
1861	6,993	207,210,000
1862	—	—
1863	—	—
1864	—	—
1865	—	—
1866	1,505	53,783,000

Commenting on the aspect presented in these figures, the circular says:

> "Notwithstanding the increase of failures, as above noted, there is much in the history of the year just closed which calls for sincere congratulation. Ever since the suspension of specie payments and the creation of an inflated currency, the community has been led constantly to anticipate a crisis, which for magnitude and extent should exceed all other events of that character in our previous history. But another year has passed and no great calamity has befallen us. Yet while the year has not produced a crisis, it can hardly be said to have yielded an average return of profit. While in 1865 more money was made in proportion to the number engaged than ever before in the same period, it may safely be said of 1866 never before was there less money realized from a volume of trade of the same extent. Many manufacturers have barely held their own, while importers and jobbers have made but small returns in proportion to the extent of business done."

Ice-Boats.—Yesterday's ferry experiences formed a very prompt justification of our remark about the need of ice-boats on the rivers. All day long there was wretchedness and delay, and danger also, for want of such a convenience, and the same is probably the case to-day. Surely there ought to be an immediate move in the matter. Who of the companies will be first to make it?

Slides.—Cannot the police prevent boys making slides on sidewalks after every fall of snow? Yesterday there was a disorderly crowd at the top of Spruce-street, which for hours kept up a small sliding riot, and no one interfered. The same sort of thing occurs all over the City, and the practice ought to be stopped.

OBITUARY.

The Late Joseph B. Varnum.

Mr. **Joseph B. Varnum**, whose death has been announced was a native of Dracot, Mass., where he passed his early years on a farm belonging to the family. His father was a member of Congress for more than twenty years. During this period he took his son to Washington, and obtained for him a clerkship in the War Department, which he held a short time, and then accepted the position of Indian Agent. He was taken prisoner in the fort at Detroit at the time of **Hull's** surrender, but on account of sickness which made him a burden to the enemy, he was released. Afterward he acted as Postmaster to the army, and while serving in that capacity organized a series of expresses from Buffalo to Washington *via* Pennsylvania. After the war he engaged in the service of Mr. **Astor** in the fur trade, and then carried on the business for two years on his on account, with such success as to enable him to commence business as a dry goods jobber on a capital of $20,000. About twenty years ago he retired from business, and became interested in extensive railroad enterprises and coal interests, by which he added largely to his fortune. He was highly esteemed by all who were brought into intercourse with him. For some years past he has been living at the Clarendon Hotel.

The New Quarantine Station.—On Monday last the work of laying the foundation for the new Quarantine Station was commenced. It consists of a wooden crate, filled with stones, and is formed with a sharp point to cut floating ice, having two faces 80 feet each in length, and two sides about 160 feet in length. It is constructed so as to secure great stability and strength to resist the waves. Five steamers were employed to tow down this portion of the foundation. The new station faces Sandy Hook, Coney Island and the Upper Bay. The work promises to be a great success.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Debate and Confusion in the Senate—A Dull Day in the House—New-Orleans Riots—Indian Troubles—Slavery in Maryland—President's Levee—Receptions—Personal.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The Senate got into a most remarkable snarl this afternoon over questions of order. Mr. **Sumner** was speaking and urging some action on the part of Congress to protect Republican office-holders, when he said: "This is the duty of the hour. It was not the duty of the fathers, nor of our recent predecessors here, because there was then no President who had become an enemy of his country."

For the use of these words he was called to order by Mr. **McDougal**. The Chair (Mr. **Anthony**) decided that the words were not out of order.

Mr. **McDougal** took an appeal, in which he was sustained by Mr. **Doolittle**. A scene of great confusion ensued for half an hour, Messrs. **McDougal, Lane, Sumner, Grimes, Howard, Doolittle, Cowan, Wade, Edmunds** and **Sherman** taking part in the fierce debates, and points of order being piled one upon another, till neither the chair nor any one else appeared to know what was uppermost. Mr. **McDougal** insisted upon making a speech, though he was called to order half a dozen times. He finally withdrew his appeal, but it was at once renewed by Mr. **Doolittle**, who also insisted upon making a considerable speech, after he too had been called to order, and after a motion had been made to table the appeal. Through what parliamentary path a vote on the main question was reached, no one knows, but when it was reached the appeal was laid on the table. Mr. **Sumner** was declared in order, and matters were set at rest by an immediate adjournment.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

The proceedings in both branches of Congress to-day were as unusually dull as they were unusually important yesterday. In the House, the day was occupied until 2 o'clock with District of Columbia matters, and then the reconstruction debate opened. Mr. **Baker**, of Illinois, opened in an onslaught on Mr. **Stevens'** bill, and the finally latter concluded to modify it by striking out the objectionable second section. Mr. **Grinnell** followed Mr. **Baker**, sustaining the bill, when the debate closed. The day was without incident.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT.

Capt. **Cazark**, of Gen. **Baird's** staff, was examined by the New-Orleans Riot Committee to-day. He was the bearer of the dispatches between Gen. **Baird** and the civil authorities. Judge **Bedell**, a prominent Unionist from New-Orleans, was also examined. The Committee have mostly completed their duty of examination, and will call but few more witnesses. Several communications between the civil and military authorities in New-Orleans, not heretofore published, will be included in their report.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Information received here from different sources, official and otherwise, leads to the conclusion that a majority of the Western Indian tribes are now on the war path, ready for a war of plunder or extermination against white settlers and emigrants. Quite a number of speculators have gone from here to Omaha and other Western cities, expecting to be able to secure contracts for furnishing supplies to troops which are being sent to the frontier.

SLAVERY IN MARYLAND.

The Judiciary Committee of the House have about completed the examination of witnesses regarding the sale of colored men in Maryland into Slavery, and will make up and render their report on the subject in a few days.

PRESIDENT'S LEVEE.

The President's levée to-night is attended by an immense crowd, the company going and coming continually. Almost every shade of society is represented, and includes members of the Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, members of Congress of all political parties, military and naval officers, and private citizens and strangers. About one-third of the visitors are ladies. The Marine Band is in attendance. The Executive mansion is brilliantly illuminated, and the East Room presents a scene of extraordinary beauty and splendor.

RECEPTIONS.

The intensely cold weather to-day did not prevent a large number of ladies and gentlemen from attending the receptions held by the ladies of the families of the different Senators. At many of them the guests were furnished with warm punch and chocolate or wine, with which to fortify themselves against the weather.

PERSONAL.

Hon. E. B. **Washburne**, of Illinois, will soon sail for Europe, intending to be absent about three months. He is said to be suffering from a spinal disease, and goes for the purpose of obtaining medical assistance. He has served constantly in the House for fourteen years, and was recently returned for two more. Hon. **Russell Jones**, United States Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois, will accompany him on his trip.

SPEAKER COLFAX'S RECEPTION.

The reception of Speaker **Colfax** is also numerously attended by officials and private citizens. Among the visitors were Misses **Alice** and **Phebe Carey**, the American poetesses.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were smaller than they have been on any day previous for eighteen months. The receipts were but little over $400,000.

Meeting of the National Union Committee—Speech of Gov. Ward—National Banks—Supreme Court Cases—Military and Naval—Customs—Public Lands.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 17.

At a meeting of the Union National Committee at Willard's Hotel, to-night, there were present Gov. Ward of New-Jersey, President; John B. Clark of New-Hampshire, A. B. Gardner of Vermont, Wm. Claflin of Massachusetts, J. S. Fowler of Tennessee, B. C. Cook of Illinois, Senator Kirkwood of Iowa, H. W. Hoffman of Maryland, N. B. Smithers of Delaware, W. J. Cowing of Virginia, W. Windom of Minnesota, D. R. Goodloe of North Carolina, Thos. G. Turner of Rhode Island, and John D. Defrees of Indiana; the last-named being Secretary. Hon. **Horace Greeley**, a member of the Committee, is in Washington, but engaged in lecturing. On calling the meeting to order, Gov. **Ward** said:

We have met under circumstances which require, in their fullest development, the qualities which have made the Republican Party what it is—patriotism, fidelity to its convictions, and correctness in their support. These, under God, whose power is infinite, but who works through human agencies and principles, have made this nation free, and have given its interest, its welfare and its honor into our keeping and control, to maintain that power for wise and ennobling purposes. To strengthen the loyalty of the nation, to protect the weak and break down the spirit of caste, to make treason odious, and to build up the prosperity and life of the nation on intelligence, virtue and patriotism, are the objects of the great organization to which we belong. Intrusted with the interests of that organization by the National Convention of 1864, we are met for counsel and action in reference to the present condition of affairs. The faithlessness of the President to the principles and policy of the party which elected him, has rendered more difficult the work of restoring the Union on the basis of loyalty and freedom, but those who have conquered armed treason will prove equal to any remaining danger. Since we last assembled the people of the loyal States attested anew their adherence to the Republican creed, and their unwavering mination to build the future of this nation on the enduring basis of justice, humanity and freedom. The fears of the timid and the doubts of the hesitating have given way before that uprising of the people which has characterized the recent elections. The discussions which these political contests worked, proved the wisdom of Congress in relying upon the intelligence and patriotism of the loyal people of the country. The plan of reconstruction so wisely and generously adopted by Congress, secured discipline in our own ranks, unity in our own counsels, and vigor in our exertions. Could the pending Constitutional Amendment be ratified, it would, in my judgment, best satisfy the nation, and best secure the fruits of that great national victory which culminated in the destruction of the rebellion; and yet bear in mind the conviction that the right of suffrage should not depend upon the accidents of color or race, in the final settlement of these questions. I am content to rely upon the action of the present and the succeeding Congress, in which are continued so much of the wisdom and experience of the nation. It remains for us to discriminate truth, to preserve the unity of our great party, and on the basis of our principles to organize victory. We hold the vantage ground which right confers, and neither the power of the President nor the dictate of Courts can stay the progress of those eternal truths which are written in revelation, inscribed on the hearts of the good and true, and ever illuminating the onward progress of our race.

The address was received with much favor by the Committee. There was a general and free conversation in relation to the condition of the country, and the measures which would best secure the fruits of victory and peace. During the meeting Gov. WARD received a telegram announcing that Hon. FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN has received the nomination of the Republican caucus for Senator by a vote of 25 to 19. An adjourned meeting of the Committee will take place to-morrow.

COL. OLMSTEAD AND THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

Gen. SPINNER, the Treasurer of the United States, has ordered that the Disbursing Clerk of the Post-office Department, Col. E. B. OLMSTEAD, be relieved of the responsibility of moneys to his credit in the Merchants' National Bank of this city, at the time of the failure of that institution. The reason for this order is that the account of Col. OLMSTEAD, as Disbursing Clerk, was created at the Merchants' National Bank by Treasury warrants, which he received, and which were made payable there to his order. The amount held by the bank at the time of the failure remained unchecked in the legitimate course of business.

CASES BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

The following cases came before the United States Court to-day:

No. 103.—The United States, libelants and appellants, vs. Certain Sugar and Molasses. C. A. WEED, claimant, and certain sugar, T. BLYDENBURGH, claimant. Argument concluded.

No. 105.—NICOLL & Co., appellants, vs. United States, appeal from the Court of Claims. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 106.—The Howard Fire Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. CHASE. Argued by plaintiffs in error, and submitted by defendants in error.

No. 108.—HADDEN, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. HIRAM BARNEY, Collector, et al. Recovery of duties paid under protest. Argued.

No. 107.—The first case for argument on Friday, the 18th.

MILITARY ORDERS.

Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. RUCKER has been assigned to duty as acting Quartermaster-General. Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. HOYT has been relieved as Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Lakes. Brevet Brig.-Gen. HORACE REIDE, Special Inspector of colored troops, has been ordered to report to Brevet Major-Gen. R. R. SCOTT, Assistant Commissioner for South Carolina, for duty in that State.

So much of special order No. 427 as mustered out and honorably discharged Capt. F. O. STEINBERG, Tenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, is revoked, he being at that time under trial by general court-martial.

Second-Lieut. WM. P. HAGARTY, Forty-fifth United States Infantry, having passed a satisfactory examination before the Examining Board at Chicago, Ill., will return to Louisville, Ky.

NAVAL.

Commodore JAMES ALDEN has been detached from the command of the United States steamer *Susquehanna*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut.-Commander JAMES STILLWELL has been ordered to the *Susquehanna*.

Capt. JOHN GUEST has been ordered to duty at the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H.

Paymaster CHARLES W. ABBOTT has been ordered to the *Susquehanna*.

Capt. CHARLES W. PUCKERING has been detached from duty at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard, and ordered to command a vessel in the European Squadron.

Capt. DONALD MCN. FAIRFAX has been detached from the command of the United States steamer *Rhode Island*, and ordered to command the *Susquehanna*.

Lieut.-Commander EDWARD E. POTTER has been detached from the *Rhode Island*, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant-Surgeon GRENVILLE B. LE COMTE detached from the *Rhode Island* and ordered to the *Allegany*.

Third Assistant Engineer FREDERICK SCHOBER, detached from the *Susquehanna* and ordered to examination at Philadelphia.

Mate JAMES OLIVER has been detached from the United States steamer *Peoria* and ordered to the *Vermont*.

Lieut.-Commander A. E. K. BENHOM, detached from the *Susquehanna* and ordered to the *Vermont*.

Lieut.-Commander MILTON HAXTUN, detached from the *Vermont* and ordered on duty at the Naval Rendezvous at New-York Navy-yard.

Paymaster A. L. CLARK, detached from the *Susquehanna* and ordered to settle accounts.

Paymaster J. W. CARPENTER, detached from the *Rhode Island* and ordered to settle accounts.

Lieut.-Commander Edward E. Preble; Master Charles J. Barclay; Midshipmen John J. Hunkee, John W. Taft, Wm. F. Burwell, John C. Rich, R. N. Griffin, W. W. Rinsinger, W. Maynard, Henry B. Wisner; Surgeon R. T. M. MacCoun; Chief Engineer C. H. Loring; Second Assistant Engineers William Winslow, Geo. R. Holt, John Van Hovenburg; Acting Masters James B. Moore, C. O. Bunker; Acting Ensign Oscar W. Farenholt; Boatswain Thomas Bennett, and Carpenter Jos. E. Miller, have been detached from the United States ship *Susquehanna* and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut.-Commander John T. Read; Lieut. Henry C. Taylor; Master John C. Kennett; Ensigns Lewis Begrose, William H. Brownson; Midshipmen B. McIlvrine, Hugh W. McKee, S. M. Ackley, R. M. Lisle, C. B. Gill, John G. Talbot, William W. Gilpatrick; Surgeon J. D. Miller; Chief Engineer George Sewell; First Engineer Henry W. Scott, and Carpenter James McDonald, have been detached from the *Rhode Island* and ordered to the *Susquehanna*. Acting Ensign John H. Lenscott has been detached from the *Vermont* and ordered to the *Huron*.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts for Customs for the week ending Jan. 12, inst., are as follows:

From New-York	$3,304,465
From Boston	226,327
From Philadelphia	105,488
From Baltimore	109,967

This shows a considerable increase over the receipts for some time past, owing probably to the new tariff, the disposition being to pay all duties before changes are made, particularly in cases where the duties are to be increased by the provisions of the new bill.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received returns of surveys of the public lands from the Surveyor-General of Washington Territory, embracing townships nine and ten. The first township bordered on the Yakama River, a tributary of the Columbia River, and the last one at the confluence of the Columbia with the Snake River. The foregoing surveys are situated east of the Cascade range of mountains.

PATENT OFFICE RECEIPTS.

During the past year about $133,000 were deposited in the Treasury by the Patent Office, after paying all the expenses of the offices. This makes the total amount now to the credit of the Patent Office nearly $300,000.

GOV. ORR.

Gov. ORR is here on business connected with South Carolina; among other things immigration into that State, and the relief of Postmasters who had either made returns to Federal authorities which miscarried, or to Confederate authorities which are ignored, and who are now harassed by Government claims. Gov. ORR is not in favor of the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment by South Carolina, or by any other Southern State, but favors graceful submission to anything the conquerors demand. He jocularly thinks territorialization would be welcomed as an economical measure.

COLORED LAWYER IN THE SUPREME COURT.

This morning on motion of Representative GARFIELD, JOHN M. LANGSTON, of Oberlin, Ohio, a colored man, was admitted to practice at the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. This is the second case of the kind—a colored man having been admitted about two years ago.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

The American Colonization Society has nearly 700 applications enrolled for the Spring expedition to Liberia.

SENATOR NYE.

A telegram received to-night states that Senator NYE's reëlection to the United States Senate is secured.

THE ADMISSION OF NEBRASKA.

Speech of Hon. H. J. Raymond in the House of Representatives, Jan. 15.

Mr. RAYMOND—I believe the question immediately before the House is upon the amendment submitted by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BOUTWELL) to the third section of the bill as it came to us from the Senate. I am inclined to vote for that amendment, for this simple reason, that it makes clear and explicit the purpose which the third section of the bill leaves very vague and uncertain.

The third section professes to make provision for extending all civil and political rights to all races and conditions of men in Nebraska as the fundamental and imperative condition of the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union. But gentlemen on this floor do not agree whether the section accomplishes that object or not. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BINGHAM) says he will vote for this bill because he regards that third section as utterly null and void. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FARNSWORTH) says he will vote for the bill because he regards that third section as full and effective; and the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. ALLISON) says he shall feel constrained to vote against the bill, because that third section as it stands can have no binding effect whatever.

Now, when I vote I would like to know for what I am voting. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BOUTWELL) is clear, distinct, precise and effective. It provides that this act shall take effect when, and only when, the Legislature of Nebraska shall have fulfilled the conditions imposed upon the State by the Amendment; then by proclamation of the President, and without any further action by Congress, Nebraska is to be admitted as a State into this Union.

And I will take occasion to say that I am, moreover, in favor of the main provision under debate here, the extension, whenever it can be done by competent authority, of equal rights to all races and conditions of men. I do not believe there is any shadow of reason why the right of suffrage, as well as all civil rights, all personal rights, all rights pertaining to or enjoyable under a Republican Government, should be extended to one class of men and denied to another because of a difference in their color, their condition, or their race. The only pretense of a reason that ever existed for any such discrimination grew out of the institution of slavery, out of the fact that one race as a race was held in abject submission, and was not civilly, personally, socially, or in any other way the equal of the race that ruled the land. But with slavery perished the last shadow of reason for any such discrimination. I have, therefore, never neglected any opportunity to vote to make, wherever this Government had the power so to do, the civil and political rights of the colored man equal to the rights of all other men. And the question whether suffrage be or be not a natural and inalienable right or the gift of the Government, has nothing to do with my opinion on this point. If suffrage be a natural right, then the colored man, equally with the white man, should be allowed to enjoy it. If it be only a privilege resting upon considerations of policy, then good policy requires its extension to him as well as to men of other races. I hold that whether it be an inalienable right or simply a matter of policy, it nevertheless is true, as a general principle in every republican Government, that all who are required to obey the laws should have a voice, directly or indirectly, in making those laws.

I shall therefore vote for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. BOUTWELL,) though not for the reasons nor on the grounds assigned by him; nor do I mean to say that I shall vote for the bill whether it shall or shall not have been thus amended. That question I shall reserve for further consideration. There are many other questions entering into its decision beside the question of suffrage. There is a great question, a question of paramount interest to me and to the State which I in part represent, which I cannot help considering: the question whether it is just and wise and politic to allow the great States of the Union, such as New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, the old, populous and powerful States, to be overborne, year after year, in one branch of the Legislature of the nation by States whose population is not sufficient to entitle them to a single member upon this floor. I do not think it good policy; I think it unwise, unjust, and if pushed to the extreme to which it seems likely to be pushed, calculated to work fundamental and most important changes in the whole structure of the Government. Why, sir, we all know that sometimes in England when the ministry finds it necessary to have additional votes to pass some favorite measure, they add to the peerage by creating peers for the purpose, so that the vote under their control in the House of Lords may be made sufficient for the purpose. Sir, this creation of new States is liable to the same abuse, if it has not already been subjected to it.

Then again, as to the power of Congress over the constitutions of new States that are coming in, that is a very grave question which I think has not been at all settled by the discussions which have been had upon it. Gentlemen on this floor maintain the right of Congress not only to prescribe conditions of admission, but actually to create constitutions for the States to be admitted; and yet they claim this power under the pretence—for it can be nothing more—that it rests on that clause of the Constitution which declares that the United States shall guaranty to those States a republican form of government. Now, I shall not enter into the discussion of what is or is not a republican form of government; but certainly it seems to be clear that the assent of the people, the action of the people, the will of the people to be governed should enter, in a more or less restricted form, into the creation of the fundamental law by which that people are to be governed if it is to be a republican form of government. Now, if we here in Congress dictate a constitution for the State of Nebraska and force it upon the people of that State, can we call that a republican form of government? We prescribe a constitution, a fundamental law, to the people of Nebraska, and then because they accept the terms which we impose we say they have a republican form of government.

Now, sir, I cannot quite assent to what have been stated as historical facts by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. STEVENS.) I did not know that Rome was called a republic under NERO or under TRAJAN. It may be that any government which we call a republic is a republic; but on no other ground certainly can we consider the Government of Nebraska a republican form of government, if she come in under a constitution which we dictate to and impose upon her. I, however, honor the gentleman from Pennsylvania to-day, as I have had occasion to do many times before, for the courage with which he follows his principles to their legitimate conclusion, however startling and extraordinary that conclusion may be. He has declared here that the Government of Pennsylvania is not a republican form of government, and he has expressed the hope that Congress will make it such. I do not know, Sir, whether he would go quite as far as the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BANKS) did yesterday, and claim that Congress has the power to prescribe conditions of admission, to prescribe terms which shall make proposed State Governments republican in form, and then, if the States concerned do not assent to those terms, or afterward violate them, that we have power to march armies into their midst and compel them to submit to and adopt the government which we impose. That seems to me to be extending the principle asserted on this floor to a somewhat dangerous extent, though I confess it seems to me a logical inference from the principles which are asserted in this bill and by gentlemen upon this floor.

I have sometimes feared that gentlemen of this House, in their anxiety to secure Republican forms of Government to the States, might entirely forget the necessity, or even the propriety, of maintaining a Republican form of Government for the United States. Certainly a Government which is to march armies into the States to compel assent to its will, can scarcely be called a Republican form of Government. It may be a democratic despotism, a centralized despotism under democratic forms, as the Government of France is; but it is not and no ingenuity, no sophistry, can make it even seem to be, the Republic which our fathers founded and handed down to their posterity to be preserved forever. Nor do I think that the clause of the Constitution which imposes on the Government of the United States the duty of guaranteeing to each State a republican form of government obliges or authorizes the Federal Government to make for each State what at any time its shifting parties may be pleased to call a republican form of government. We "guaranty" to a man or a State or community that which that man or State or community has already in possession. If we guarantee to a man possession of his house, we do not oblige ourselves to put him into a house, to erect and provide a house for him, and keep him there against his will. If we guarantee the payment of a note, we presume that note to be already in existence. The Government of the United States guarantees to each State what that State adopts and accepts, acting under the Constitution of the United States and in obedience to its restrictions, as a republican form of government. And it is rather startling to hear, as we have heard upon this floor to-day, that, with one or two exceptions, there are no States in this Union having republican forms of government such as the United States are bound by the Constitution to guarantee to every State in the Union; and it is still more startling to hear the power of the Government invoked to make all those States—old and new, Pennsylvania and Ohio as well as Nebraska and South Carolina—republican in form by an arbitrary exercise of its will, backed by its armed power.

I think it desirable that new States should come into this Union as soon as they are properly organized, as soon as their population is sufficient to entitle them to representation upon this floor. They are guaranteed full representation at the other end of the Capitol the moment they come in. I do not think there is any reason, either in right or good policy, why we should have States here simply because they have some population and desire to come in. There are many advantages in being a State undoubtedly, advantages to the State itself, and advantages to the Government of which they form a part; but I think we should not act with undue haste in these matters. If these States have elements of growth in them they can afford to wait a few years until their population is sufficient at least to entitle them to one member here. Until they have at least population enough for that, I do not think we are bound by any consideration of duty or of sound public policy to admit them on equal terms with New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio as States into the Union. (Here the hammer fell.)

NEW-YORK.

STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 17.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To provide a supply of water for Schenectady.
To amend the Metropolitan Health Law.
To amend the Buffalo Police Law.
To amend the Brooklyn Water Act.
To amend the laws relative to wrecks.
To extend the time for the completion of the Lebanon Springs Railroad.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WHITE—To establish and organize the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane near Poughkeepsie; appropriates $100,000, and provides for the appointment of nine managers by the Governor and Senate.

By Mr. LENT—To amend the charter of the Citizens' Savings Bank of New-York; to encourage telegraphic communication between New-York and France; also, the Christopher-street Railroad Bill.

Mr. LENT said he was not committed in favor of this measure.

By Mr. WILBER—For the protection of baggage on railroads and steamboats. The bill makes it a misdemeanor for any railroad or steamboat employe to negligently or maliciously injure any baggage.

By Mr. PIERSON—For the improvement of Clinton-street, Brooklyn.

By Mr. PARSONS—To abandon the contract system for repairing the State Canals, and return to the superintendent system.

TARIFF.

The following resolution was adopted by 26 to 1:

Resolved, That our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be requested, to vote for a suitable tariff on wool and other foreign products and manufactures for protection to American labor and interests, agricultural, manufacturing and commercial.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 17.

REPORTS OF STATE OFFICERS.

The Governor sent in the report of the Commissary-General of Ordnance.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the State Institution for the Blind.

EXCUSED.

Mr. BOYD asked to be excused from serving on the Committee on Banks, and the Committee on the Expenditures of the House, which was granted.

PETITIONS.

Mr. ROBERTSON presented several petitions asking for an increase of the salaries of the Capitol Police Force.

Mr. MILLSPAUGH presented the petition of LOUIS H. GREGORY, of Putnam County, contesting the seat awarded yesterday to STEPHEN BAKER.

REPORTS.

By Mr. LITTLEJOHN—For the maintenance of the canals and the payment of the canal debt.

By Mr. HISCOCK—For the further protection of female employes in New-York.

By Mr. SCHUTT—To more particularly define the duties of Overseers of Highways.

By Mr. YOUNGLOVE—To change the name of the Albany City Fire Insurance Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ROBERTSON—To provide for the protection of the navigation of the Hudson River.

By Mr. LOCKWOOD—To encourage the construction of the Southern Central Railroad by exempting certain bonds from taxation.

By Mr. BURROWS—To incorporate the American Trade Company; also, to incorporate the American Transfer Company.

By Mr. OAKEY—Reducing the capital stock of the Metropolitan Insurance Company. Also to amend the laws of 1865 relating to the State Lunatic Asylum. Also to incorporate the Metropolitan Indemnity and Warehousing Company.

By Mr. DEVELIN—To complete the high service water-works at Carmansville.

By Mr. TRAVIS—To incorporate the Yorkville and Astoria Railroad Company.

By Mr. BRISTOL—To amend the General Railroad Act.

By Mr. DEVELIN—To incorporate the Lower California Company.

By Mr. WILBER—To amend the charter of Poughkeepsie. Adjourned.

Commissary-Gen. Palmer's Report.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 17.

Commissary-Gen. PALMER's report this morning, announced a marked improvement in the condition of the State military equipments furnished to organizations. The total amount of expenditures for the year was $161,311 10; balance on hand $1,200 75. Arms have been purchased a third cheaper than last year. All military property purchased is on hand.

He recommends that the statute of 1865 be amended, so as to provide for the more thorough accounting for military property. A large quantity of military stores heretofore unaccounted for have been discovered.

He recommends breech-loading arms as superior to those loading from the muzzle, and explains that the Board appointed by the Governor have not fully acted upon it. The residue of the report is devoted to the work on the Arsenal.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Cholera on the America—Commercial Reports from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The United States troops have been removed from the steamer *America* to Angel Island, where they will have more accommodation, and allow the passengers increased comfort and a chance of keeping in good health.

The report from the Surgeon of the *America* states that only three deaths from cholera have occurred among the civilians since leaving San Juan. The United States Surgeon reports that five soldiers have died from the same disease during the same time. The health of the command at the present time is exceedingly good.

The rates of exchange and bullion for the steamer are; Coin drafts on the Atlantic cities, 2¼ per cent. premium; on gold telegraph transfers, 3 per cent. Mexican dollars are quoted at 5 per cent. premium. Wheat—20,000 sacks good shipping sold at $1 75 per hundred. Flour—Extra, $6 50; Superfine, $6.

Ship *George Peabody* sailed for New-York to-day.

Mining Stocks—Savage, $1,950; Yellow Jacket, $1,195; Gould and Curry, $592; Chollar, $225; Empire Mill, $182; Belcher, $163; Imperial, $155. Legal-tenders selling at 73¼.

Arrival of the America at San Francisco—The Sickness on Board—Reports from Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The steamship *America*, from San Juan del Sur, has arrived, with passengers from New-York Dec. 20. She reports seven soldiers now on board on the sick list. Five soldiers died during the passage of cholera, and three civilians of intermittent fever. Forty soldiers died on the Isthmus, and about the same number of civilians. The steamer was quarantined at Sausolito, as a matter of precaution against the spread of the disease. Her passengers will be landed there, and sheltered by tents obtained from the military authorities.

By the United States steamer *Saranac*, which arrived from Mazatlan yesterday. Letters were received stating that JUAREZ was at Durango. The Liberals were in quiet possession of Mazatlan, Guaymas and Lapas. The *Saranac* brings 10,000 Mexican dollars.

The bark *Almena*, from New-York, has arrived, and the barks *Calabar* and *Seanga*, for Liverpool, sailed yesterday.

Names of those who Died from the Disease.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The following are the names of the persons who died of cholera on board the steamer *America*, on her passage to this port: Civilians, Park White, George Milburn, John Devine, John Nixon; soldiers, John Horne, Martines Echstien, Francis Sexton, Henry Schaffer, John Henry. No deaths since the 11th of January.

THE EASTERN STATES.

Forgery in Boston—Severity of the Storm—Anxiety Respecting Vessels Due.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 17.

Notwithstanding the fact that many parties on State-street were in such haste yesterday to deny that any forged paper had made its appearance here, and the general disposition to hush the matter up, I have it from the best authority that a forged check of nearly $1,000 was refused at one of the Boston banks no longer ago than yesterday forenoon, after having been accepted by two outside parties doing business here. Efforts are now being made to arrest the forger. The name he used in the case above referred to, was that of one of our well-known and highly-esteemed railroad officers.

The storm of to-day has not had its equal, all things considered, for ten years. The streets and wharves are literally piled up with snow-banks, in many places six feet high. The shipping at the wharves presented a decidedly Arctic appearance this evening, the snow having covered many vessels even with the rail. There is no reliable report of any shipwrecks below this port. There are many vessels overdue here, however, and interested parties are exceedingly anxious this evening lest to-morrow's news from Cape Cod or the south shore of the bay may be of a painful character. The steamer *Nereus*, from Boston for New-York, is believed to be safe at anchor somewhere in Vineyard Sound. The *City of Bath*, one of the Savannah line, bound out, is also supposed to have passed Cape Cod before the storm commenced. There are some fears in regard to several sailing-vessels, but they are generally believed to be groundless.

The Storm at the East—Suspension of Railroad Travel.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Jan. 17—6½ P. M.

The storm has been increasing and is now terrific. The streets are impassable even for sleighs, the horse-cars are blocked up, and so deep are the drifts that pedestrians can hardly make their way. The Eastern morning trains arrived several hours late. No trains left for Augusta this afternoon, and the Grand Trunk and Bangor trains had only reached the Grand Junction at 5 o'clock.

The morning train from Boston stopped at Biddeford and must remain there until to-morrow. The engines sent hence to their assistance could not get out of the city. Four trains are stuck between Portsmouth, N. H., and Boston, on the Eastern Railroad. No train left here for Boston this afternoon. The Boston afternoon train for Portland stops over at Dover or Exeter, N. H.

The telegraph wires are either badly broken or working hard, but communication is still kept up east and west.

MIDDLE STATES.

Action of the Philadelphia City Council—A Fight between Two Councilmen.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 17.

In the meeting of the City Council, to-day, a message was received from the Mayor, stating that four leading citizens had purchased 140 acres of land adjoining the City Park, at Fairmount, and now offered it to the city at cost price, being about one-half its value, their object being to keep speculators from taking it. The Mayor urged the Council to accept the proposition.

The Council refused to pass a bill prohibiting the city Railroad Companies from salting their tracks.

In the Common Council a personal altercation took place between Messrs. MILLER and MOY, two of the members, which ended in a rough and tumble fight. The scene was closed by the presiding officer clearing the chamber and having the gas turned off. At one time there was a prospect that the whole chamber would become engaged in the fight.

The Pennsylvania Legislature and Senator Cowan.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Jan. 17.

In the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, to-day, a resolution was introduced expressing indignation at the nomination of Mr. COWAN as Minister to Austria, and charging President JOHNSON with contemplating a direct insult upon the people of Pennsylvania in making the nomination, and calling on the Republican Senators and Representatives to oppose the confirmation of Mr. COWAN.

Pennsylvania Appointments.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 17.

Gov. GEARY has appointed Capt. JOHN H. STEWART, of Alleghany County, Principal Auxiliary State Agent at Washington, and W. A. COOK, of Westmoreland County, as Assistant Agent at the same place.

New-Jersey Senatorship—Mr. Frelinghuysen Nominated.

TRENTON, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The Republican Legislative caucus, held this evening, nominated FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN for United States Senator. His only competitor was GEO. T. COBB, who received 19 votes. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN having 25. The election will be held on Tuesday next.

SOUTHERN STATES.

A Steamboat Crowded with Passengers Sunk Almost Instantly—One Hundred Lives Lost.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, Jan. 17.

The steamer *Platt Valley* left here for Vicksburgh this afternoon and struck the wreck of a gunboat, and sank almost to her hurricane roof in about three minutes. She was crowded with passengers, a large number of whom were lost.

It is estimated by the survivors that one hundred persons were drowned, among whom were Judge MCBRIDE, Munro County, Miss. A family of fifteen persons, bound for Texas, were all lost. The steward and about twenty of the crew are believed to be lost. The Captain and pilot are safe. There were some forty Homeward children on board, nearly all of whom were lost.

A tug passing up took off those who had presence of mind enough to stick by the wreck, and brought them here to-night.

It is impossible to obtain full particulars of this distressing calamity.

Boiler Explosion in Galveston—Five Persons Scalded.

GALVESTON, Texas, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The Boiler attached to the Planter's Cotton Press exploded this morning wounding and scalding five persons, and knocking down 30 feet of the Press building.

Murder of Union Men in Tennessee—The Congressional Election—Union State Convention.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 17.

Further particulars concerning the murder of Senator CASE, represent it as a most atrocious and dastardly assassination. He was killed by a man named FRANK FERRIS, who had been a guerrilla during the war. Letters from Obion County, just received, state that about an hour previous, he murdered in cold blood two other Union citizens. The murderer has fled. The affair has produced considerable excitement, and is generally reprobated and denounced. The Congressional elections will not be held in this State before the present session of the Legislature adjourns. When the election is held, negro suffrage will be an established fact. The terms of the present Congressmen will expire with the Thirty-ninth Congress; but as the next Congress will be likely to adjourn soon after meeting on the 5th of March, it is thought there will be no urgent necessity for the Tennessee delegation being on hand until next Fall.

The Union Convention meets here on the 22d. It is quite certain that BROWNLOW will be renominated for Governor.

Tennessee Legislature—The Suffrage Question.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, June 17.

There was a quorum in the House to-day. It is believed by leading Radicals that the Legislature will confer suffrage upon negroes, keeping white rebel disfranchised; and also, enact a law placing the armed militia at the disposal of the Government to maintain order at the polls.

The Kentucky Senatorship.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Thursday, Jan. 17.

The Legislature held one ballot to-day for United States Senator, which resulted as follows: POWELL, 39; HARDING, 20; DAVIS, 33; PRATT, (Radical,) 40.

Fire in Louisville—Rise in the River.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 17.

Navigation is again suspended. The weather is extremely cold. A sudden rise in the river at Portland this afternoon indicates a gorge in the river below.

The Bourbon House was damaged to the extent of $1,000, this afternoon, by fire.

Murder Trial at Louisville—New Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 17.

In the Circuit Court the trial of TUTWEILER, for the murder of BRODY last June, is progressing, HUMPHREY MARSHALL sitting as Special Judge.

The Louisville, Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Company have decided to tap their road at Lagrange, Ky., and thence build a new road to Cincinnati.

Removal of the Baltimore Chief of Police.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan 17.

Mr. CARMICHAEL, the Chief of Police of this city, has been removed, and Mr. VAN NOSTRAND appointed in his place.

The weather here to-night is extremely cold—the coldest of the season.

Florida and Cuba Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 17.

A letter received from Superintendent HEISS, at Jacksonville, Fla., states that he is about commencing the construction of a telegraph cable to connect Florida and Cuba immediately.

Gen. Sedgwick Ordered to his Regiment.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 17.

A telegraphic order was sent this morning to Gen. REYNOLDS, commanding at Brownsville, releasing Gen. SEDGWICK, of Matamoras occupation notoriety, from arrest, and ordering him to his regiment.

WESTERN STATES.

The Kansas Legislature—The Senatorial Contest.

TOPEKA, Thursday, Jan. 17.

SIDNEY CLARKE arrived to-night from Washington, and is a candidate for the United States Senate.

Gen. BLAIR, Commissioner on the part of the Government to examine the Union Pacific Railroad, who fills the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. CURTIS, is here to-night, having been over the road. Commissioners SIMPSON and WHITE preceded him and have returned East.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate to repeal the law abolishing grand juries. The suffrage question was discussed and postponed one week.

No combinations have yet been formed throwing light on the Senatorial issue. POMEROY still has a plurality vote.

Suffrage in Kansas—A Unanimous Vote for the Constitutional Amendment.

TOPEKA, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The Senate to-day adopted the joint resolution to amend the State Constitution, restricting suffrage to loyal men. An amendment, excepting those who have been in the rebellion, but who could show an honorable discharge from the United States service, was voted down.

The resolution for the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment coming up on a motion to reconsider, it was finally adopted by unanimous vote—the Conservative Senators voting in the affirmative.

Burglars Surprised in Kansas—One of them Killed.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Thursday, Jan. 17.

Three burglars, while attempting to plunder the house of W. H. MARKS, last night, were pounced upon by the Police. One of them was killed and the remaining two captured.

Indiana Legislature Punishing Bolting Members—Democratic Senatorial Nomination.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Jan. 17.

In the House, to-day, a bill offered by Judge HUGHES was passed, making it an offence punishable by a fine of $1,000 for a member of the Legislature to contumaciously refuse to vote by bolting, and giving the Courts here jurisdiction. It was made necessary by the threat of a bolt by the Democrats, by whom it was vigorously opposed. It will pass the Senate unless defeated by a bolt.

DANIEL W. VOORHEES was made the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate by a caucus last night.

Gov. Fletcher Sustained by the Missouri Senate.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 17.

A concurrent resolution was passed in the Senate to-day, approving the course of Gov. FLETCHER, in suppressing outlawry in Lafayette and other counties, and pledging to sustain him in the adoption of such measures as are necessary to maintain the supremacy of the laws.

THE RIO GRANDE.

Movements of Escobedo—Circular of Marshal Bazine.

GALVESTON, Thursday, Jan. 17.

Mexican news received here to the 15th.

ESCOBEDO and his entire force left Monterey on the 27th for San Luis Potosi, in hot haste for a fight with the French.

CORTINAS was reported about twelve leagues from Matamoras, maintaining the cause of JUAREZ. BARREZABAL, commanding at Matamoras, had succeeded in raising some money, by loans, to pay off CORTINAS' troops, and sent it to him the 12th inst. This will probably quiet them.

No new movement had been made by ORTEGA.

CANALES was at Victoria, Mexico.

A fight was expected to take place between the forces of MEJIA and the Liberals somewhere near Dolores Hidalgo.

A grand banquet was given to ESCOBEDO previous to his marching from Monterey.

MARAVAJO's headquarters are at Meir.

BUSTAMEITTE had issued a proclamation in favor of JUAREZ, and full of bitter language against MAXIMILIAN.

CORTINAS has officially announced to BARRIZABAL that Tampico, Tula and Victoria had proclaimed for ORTEGA, who was occupying them with military forces.

A circular of Marshal BAZAINE is published in the Rio Grande *Courier* of Jan. 15, translated from the *Observador*, which also publishes in an extra the following news, received by private letter from San Luis: "We are informed that, in consequence of the retreat of the Imperial forces toward the capital, where they have received orders to concentrate, ESCOBEDO must have commenced his march on Queoratario, which was to be evacuated, as also San Luis.

Marshal BAZAINE has issued the following circular:

EXPEDITIONARY CORPS OF MEXICO,
HEADQUARTERS OF STAFF.

The Marshal commanding in chief has received a telegram from Paris, dated Dec. 13, expressing the intention of the French Government to have returned to France, not only the Foreign Legion, but all soldiers of French nationality who were formerly authorized to enroll themselves into the service of the Mexican Government, and who are actually serving in the General Army Corps of the Mexican Army. However, if any of these soldiers, having knowledge of this circular, desire to remain in the service of Mexico, they are authorized to do so, and to remain in the corps to which they actually belong. As to the French, whatever is their rank in the Mexican army, officers, non-commissioned officers or privates, those manifesting a desire to discontinue serving in Mexico, but who are yet unattached to the French Corps, will be transferred into the Foreign Legion, where they will have their formed rank; as to others they will be returned to their country at the expense of the French Government.

Consequently there will be made in each Mexican corps a nominal report of all Frenchmen serving in said corps, which report will be forwarded to the Marshal commanding, after each soldier has written opposite his name the action by been voluntarily taken if he is determined or not to remain in the Mexican service. Soldiers taking the first determination will join themselves to the nearest French detachment on the first secure occasion which will offer itself. (Signed,) BAZAINE,
Marshal Commanding.

Copies of this circular were sent to Gen. MEJIA on Dec. 19, to be enforced immediately.

Continued Delay of Railroad Trains in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The 5 o'clock and 6 o'clock trains from New-York have not arrived up to midnight. They are probably detained by snow-drifts.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Like Fleeting Ghosts.
The odors of all the floral extracts save one vanish in a few moments; that one, rich, exquisite, refreshing, balmy, delicate and almost inextinguishable, is PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

Card from Ball, Black & Co.
For two months past rumors have been rife that we had failed, or suspended.
To state, simply but emphatically, *that there is no foundation whatever for such reports*, will, we are confident, satisfy the many friends of our house who so flatteringly have sympathized with our *supposed* disaster.
It has been a question with us whether it was necessary to make this public denial; but as the report has now appeared in print, and even been reëchoed from Europe, perhaps it is better that we should do so.
It is now verging on half a century since the establishment of our house, and none of our paper has ever been dishonored; and, if we may be excused for discounting the events of the future, we feel certain that such a contingency is scarcely possible.
BALL, BLACK & CO., Jewelers,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, 8th January, 1867.

Pioneer Yeast Powder.
For choice Pastry, Muffins, Tea Biscuit, &c. Unequaled in quality and snow-white purity. Made by TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 186 Front-st., New-York.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

F. Y. S.—Try Ballou's French Yoke SHIRTS. For sale everywhere. No. 403 Broadway, N.Y.

Third-av. Savings Bank.—Money deposited before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial*."] 508 Broadway.

Bartlett's Sewing-Machines, No. 569 BROADWAY.—A new style, for use by hand or foot, at $25. Warranted, and sent by express everywhere for $25.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-stitch Sewing-machine and Buttonhole-machine, No. 625 Broadway.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway.—The new Wedding and Crystal Visiting Cards.

BIRTHS.

GRIFFITHS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, Mrs. JOHN GRIFFITHS of a daughter.

MARRIED.

COOKE—ROGERS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 16, at Trinity Church, Lansingburgh, by Rev. Wm. H. Cooke, C. LATIMER COOKE to FANNIE H., daughter of the late Joseph Rogers, of this City.
Buffalo papers please copy.

DUNHAM—ORR.—On Tuesday, Jan. 16, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Chambers, MARSHALL L. DUNHAM to LIZZIE G., daughter of Robert Orr, Esq., all of this City.

LAFORGE—PECK.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 16, by Rev. Joel H. Linsley, D. D., Mr. JAMES H. LAFORGE to Miss HARRIET E., daughter of William Peck, Esq., all of Greenwich.

VAN WYCK—WILKINS.—On Thursday, Jan. 10, by Rev. Charles Minnigerode, at St. Paul's Church, Richmond, Va., AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, of South Carolina, to Miss LELIA G. WILKINS, of Virginia.

DIED.

ARCHER.—In Mount Vernon, on Thursday, Jan. 17, GEORGE ARCHER, aged 46 years, 5 months and 16 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the Reformed Dutch Church, Mount Vernon, on Sunday, Jan. 20, at 10½ A. M., without further notice.

CUMING.—At his residence, No. 79 9th-st., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 15, THOMAS B. CUMING, in the 78th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday morning, the 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 10th-st. and 5th-av.

COFFIN.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 14, Capt. TIMOTHY COFFIN, aged 80 years, 11 months and 8 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, in Green-av., third house east of Vanderbilt-av.

GRAVES.—At Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 15, ADDISON GRAVES, (late of the firm of Graves & Irvine, Chicago, Ill.,) aged 33 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, in Orange, on Friday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 1½ o'clock.
Boston and Chicago papers please copy.

GARRARD.—At Frontenac, Minn., on Saturday, Jan. 12, KATE GARRARD, wife of Israel Garrard, and daughter of the late George Wood, of New-York.

HARDCASTLE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 15, at the residence of her father, Dr. G. Humphrey, Beverly, New-Jersey, ADELAIDE JOSEPHINE, wife of the late Thos. M. Hardcastle, of New-York.
Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

HOGG.—On Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 16, PETER HOGG, in the 56th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 63 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

JACKSON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 16, at Woodbridge, N. J., CHARLES JACKSON, in the 68th year of his age.
Funeral services on Friday at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of Mr. David Cutter, near Benton Station. Trains leave Cortlandt-st. at 10 A. M., and return at 4 P. M.

MICHAELS.—On Thursday, Jan. 17, Mrs. SARAH MICHAELS, in the 83th year of her age.
Notice of the funeral hereafter.

NICHOLS.—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 16, ISABELLA, wife of George K. Nichols, and eldest daughter of Arnold A. Lewis, aged 24 years.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 119 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock.

NIXON.—On Sunday, Jan. 13, at Cincinnati, Ohio, GEORGE NIXON, of Glasgow, Scotland, in his 45th year, of inflammation of the lungs.
Jersey City and Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

PROVOOST.—At Morrisania, suddenly, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, of pneumonia, LOUISA E. WINANTS, wife of R. M. Provoost, in the 49th year of her age.
Funeral will take place from the Melrose Baptist Church, on Sunday, Jan. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M.
Albany papers please copy.

ROMER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 15, MATILDA F., wife of John Romer, in the 50th year of her age.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 12 St. Luke's-place, on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., and at Pleasantville on Friday, the 18th inst., at 10½ A. M., where the remains will be taken for interment by the 8:15 A. M. train, Harlem Railroad.

ROSS.—Suddenly, at Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday, Jan. 15, KATE H., daughter of Andrew Ross, of Brooklyn, L. I.
The funeral will take place on Friday, Jan. 18, at 2 o'clock, from the Bedford Congregational Church, corner of Pacific-st. and Clove Road.

SLAIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 17, BORNT SLAIGHT, aged 79 years, 10 months and 22 days.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 102 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 19, at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken to Morristown, N. J., for interment.

STARR.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 16, after a short illness, Miss ELIZA STARR, daughter of the late Ezra Starr, of Danbury, Conn.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Wright F. Conger, Esq., Bloomfield, N. J. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. at 11:30.

VARNUM.—After a short illness, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 15, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Sr., of this City.
The friends and relatives of the family, and of his sons-in-law, Henry A. Mott and James W. Underhill, and of his nephew, Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 18th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, without further notice.

WHITE.—Suddenly, at Mobile, Ala., on Saturday evening, Jan. 5, GEORGE ISAAC WHITE, formerly of this City.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1867.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. John Britton, the Consul of the United States at Southampton, England, of the death, by drowning, on the 19th day of December last, at sea, of six seamen, belonging to the three American yachts, the *Henrietta*, the *Vesta* and the *Fleetwing*, all hailing from New-York. Their names are as follows: DAVID J. WOOD, C. H. HAZELTON, WALTER BROWNE, GEORGE MAY, WILLIAM NELSON and EDMUND KELLY.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1867.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. B. Squire Cotrell, the Commercial Agent of the United States at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, of the death, on the 17th of December last, of THOMAS W. SLATER, engineer, of New-York City.

BODIES RECEIVED AT THE MORGUE.

MORGUE, TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET, EAST RIVER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was brought to the Morgue at 11 o'clock this P. M., by Officer Jarvis P. Burr, No. 2,080, Twenty-second Precinct, from Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, found under stone-yard shed, aged thirty-five years; height five feet seven inches, slim build, dark hair, prominent forehead, sandy goatee, full set of teeth, blue eyes, right arm off; had on black frock coat, light gray pants, and vest to match, white muslin shirt, red flannel shirt, white canton flannel drawers, gray wool socks, boots, and black felt hat.
THOMAS B. BRENNAN, Warden.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Vails, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH.
FAST FREIGHT LINE.
American Express Company Proprietors.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Arrangements have been made for forwarding property received by the MERCHANTS' DISPATCH, so that it will not be delayed or subjected to any additional expense to the shipper or consignee, in consequence of the refusal of the Hudson River Railroad Company to allow connection at Albany without change of cars.
Deliver as heretofore at the Merchants' Despatch Freight Depot, corner of Hudson and Thomas sts.
E. CUMMINGS, Superintendent.
A. R. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 1½ Murray-st., N. Y.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer SAXONIA, for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF CORK, on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:20 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG
Begs to inform his patients and the public in general that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his late residence, in Broadway, which prevented him from attending to his professional duties, he has now opened his new, spacious and commodious Consulting Room at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.
Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his
ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
The celebrated apparatus invented by
DR. VON EISENBERG,
For the cure of all diseases of the
EYE, EAR, CATARRH,
DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA.
Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.
Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention, with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, Cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away.
Certainly, if we consider the various constitutions affected with the same disease, it is evident that each sufferer from the same disease requires quite a different treatment. It is therefore obvious that no physician can honestly undertake the treatment of any patient until he makes a thorough and sincere diagnosis and investigation.
Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon. Dr. VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.
As both Dioscorides and Galen say, "Sympathy and antipathy are two hinges upon which the whole model of physic turns. The physician who minds them not is like a door off its hooks, and is more like to do his patients harm than to cure them."
Dr. VON EISENBERG feels (and not without reason) that to have invented a means to benefit afflicted mortals even to subdue the slightest disease, is to him a greater felicity than the riches of a Monte-Christo. As one of our most learned and immortal physicians says: "Since, however, the Great God hath allowed to few upon earth the mighty privilege of serving their kind to its benefit, and that only to those who are of earth's best mold.
Quis meliore, luto finxit præcordia Titan"
I must make up in good wishes what I want strength to effect in full.
"Just as it is a crime to murder a man, so it is the part of virtue and honesty to save our fellow-beings when we are able."
CONSULTING ROOMS,
No. 251 5th-av.,
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.
CONSUMPTION CURED.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1867.
To Dr. Von Eisenberg, No. 251 Fifth-av., New-York:
DEAR SIR: I think it but justice to thank you for the skill and kind attention which you have displayed in my case. As you are aware, I was suffering from consumption, or, as physicians call it, wasting away. I decidedly did not expect that your talent would enable me to write this letter, as every one thought I would not live when I came into your office. I had been suffering for a long time with pulmonary catarrhal disease, cough without expectoration, chills, coldness, lassitude, heaviness of the head, dryness and fullness of the nasal passage, a dull pain and sense of weight in the forehead, uneasiness in the eyes—at last the cough came on, with a frothy, viscid expectoration. I had sleepless nights, sickness of the stomach, a peculiar look in my eyes, hoarseness of voice and loss of appetite, combined with night sweats, which so weakened me at last that I was induced to seek your opinion. After your examination, I felt that you understood my case thoroughly, and readily put myself under your treatment; and the result shows that while you have displayed in my case the care and skill which gained for you so deservedly the golden opinions of the public, you have also evinced the knowledge and care of a considerate and experienced physician. May every blessing be showered on you, is the earnest wish of your grateful patient.
CHARLES PALMER RUTLEDGE,
Harrisburgh, Penn.
CONSULTING ROOMS, NO. 251 5TH-AV.,
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

JEWELRY AND WATCHES
of all descriptions, and
STERLING SILVER WARE,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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P. V. R. VAN WYCK, Editor.

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THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR FEBRUARY, 1867.
CONTENTS.—The Guardian Angel, Part II.; Mona; Characteristics of the Elizabethan Literature; George Bedillion's Knight; Comic Journalism; Elizabeth's Chamber; Katharine Morne, Part IV.; A Drift-Wood Fire; Real Estate; How Mr. Frye Would Have Preached It; Glacial Phenomena in Maine, Part I.; Forza Maggiore; The Guerdon; Recollections of John Vanderlyn, the Artist; The Republican Alliance; The Stand-Point of the Boarding-House; Reviews and Literary Notices.
Among the contributors to the February ATLANTIC are OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, Prof. AGASSIZ, E. P. WHIPPLE, the author of "A Man Without a Country;" T. W. HIGGINSON, JOSEPH MAZZINI, ALICE CARY, W. D. HOWELLS, T. B. ALDRICH, and other well-known writers.
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FOR FEBRUARY, 1867.
CONTENTS.—Round-the-World Joe; Helping Father; The Little Girl who Wrote a Book; Little Pussy Willow, VI.; Birdie's Snow-Storm; The History of a Sea-Swallow; Good Old Times, II.; Sports, Games and Pastimes; Old Gregory; The Story of Our Geranium; The Winter Night; Round the Evening Lamp; Our Letter-Box.
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HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers,
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"SUNNYBANK,"
THE NEW NOVEL BY MARIAN HARLAND,
is having a great run. It is by the author of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," &c., &c.
PRICE $1 75.

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NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	108	108¼	June, 7-30	104¼	104⅜
Coupon, 1881	108	108¼	July, 7-30	104¼	104⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62	105¾	106¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅝	116⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	107⅝	107⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅜	116⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	105⅜	106	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅜	115⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	105⅞	106⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅛	114⅜
5-20 " new, '65	104¼	104½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅝	113⅞
10-40 Registered	99⅞	100	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111⅜	111⅝
10-40 Coupon	99⅞	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅜	110⅝
Gold	136¼	136½	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¼	110½
August, 7-30	104¼	104½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110¼

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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, and on COMMISSION, all issues of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

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All business intrusted to us will receive our personal attention.

D. B. HATCH and
C. B. FOOTE, } Late with Fisk & Hatch.
F. A. JOHNSON, JR.,

REFER BY PERMISSION TO
FISK & HATCH, Bankers;
JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers.

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$8,000 7 PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

A first-rate investment. Interest payable semi-annually at St. Nicholas National Bank. Apply to
ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
Bankers, No. 14 Wall-st.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE SPRING VALLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Amount of capital stock, all of which was issued for the purchase of patents and other property $150,000 00
Amount of debts Jan. 1, 1867 .... 19,711 26

Signed by the President and majority of the Trustees this 15th day of January, 1867.

BARNARD ACKERMAN, President.
HENRY G. WARD,
GILBERT F. ACKERMAN,
HORACE J. MOODY, } Trustees.
BARNARD ACKERMAN,

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:—HENRY G. WARD, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn doth depose and say that he is the Secretary of the Spring Valley Manufacturing Company, and that the above statement is in all respects true.

HENRY G. WARD,
Secretary.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of January, 1867.
ANDREW ANDERSON, Notary Public,
New-York County.

{ Seal. }

OFFICE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNER GREENWICH AND DEY STS., (NORTH RIVER BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were chosen directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

FOR DIRECTORS STAR INSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE W. SAVAGE,	JOHN R. FLANAGAN,
LEVI APGAR,	ROBERT P. GETTY,
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN,	CHAS. H. APPLEGATE,
M. O. ROBERTS,	HORACE K. THURBER,
D. W. F. RANDOLPH,	R. CORNELL WHITE,
JOHN F. PUPKE,	ERASTUS T. TEFFT,
MARTIN V. BUNN,	ALLAN HAY,
EDGAR PINCHOT,	EBEN SUTTON,
JOHN H. HOLDANE,	DAVID WAGSTAFF,
O. H. BROOKS,	JAMES FLANAGAN,
S. S. CHAMBERLAIN,	JAMES WALLACE,
CHARLES SPEAR,	CHRIS. H. LILIENTHAL,
WILLIAM W. OWENS,	ADOLPH EBERHARDT,
JOHN M. WHITE,	CHARLES B. RICHARD,
ALEXANDER BONNELL,	T. C. KIMBALL,
	ROBERT McLAUGHLIN.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, GEO. W. SAVAGE, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
N. C. MILLER, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year the following gentlemen were duly elected:

DIRECTORS.
EDWIN HOYT,
JOSEPH STUART,
JOHN M. FURMAN,
CHARLES L. ANTHONY,
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL,
JOSEPH B. HOYT,
HENRY SWIFT,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
PHILO C. CALHOUN.

FOR INSPECTORS OF NEXT ELECTION.
T. BELKNAP, JR.,
E. L. BOLLES,
C. E. DETMOLD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. P. C. CALHOUN was unanimously reëlected President, and Mr. JOSEPH STUART Vice-President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
(NO. 108 BROADWAY,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, held on the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected, viz.:

JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	HENRY L. PIERSON,
SOLON HUMPHREYS,	HENRY A. HURLBUT,
FRANCIS M. BABCOCK,	AUG. C. RICHARDS,
ISAAC H. BAILEY,	GEO. A. ROBBINS,
JAMES K. PLACE,	GEO. F. THOMAE,
WILLIAM H. LEE,	CHAS. ABERNETHY,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,	DANIEL W. JAMES,
	ELLIOT C. COWDIN,

And for inspectors of next election,
JOSEPH BATTELL, ROBERT H. LOWRY,
ISAAC N. PHELPS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK will pay for their stockholders the City and county tax imposed on their stock.

Stockholders who have already paid their tax will have their money refunded by the Bank, upon depositing their tax receipts with the Cashier.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

THE STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAX assessed on the shares of this Bank remaining unpaid at this date has been assumed by the bank. Stockholders who have paid the tax on their stock are requested to present their receipts to the bank.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,
JAN. 10, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 22d day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 158 Broadway. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, noon, and continue open one hour.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., N. Y., Jan. 16, 1867.

INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at this office. Transfer-books will close Jan. 21, and reopen Feb. 2.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MONTAUK STEAM NAVIGATION CO.,
No. 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES W. COPELAND, President.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, Jan. 12, 1867.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, due Jan. 20, 1867, will present the same for payment to L. L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, New-York, on and after the 21st inst.
S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of seven Trustees of the Champion Silver Mining Company, of Silver Peak, Nevada, to supply the places of those whose term expires, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 4, on Jan. 22, 1867, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.
JAMES W. SMITH, President.

OFFICE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO.,
HOBOKEN, Jan. 15, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1867, ON the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the Merchants' National Bank, New-York City.
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the SCHUYLKILL COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES A. TIMPSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1867.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 7 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THIS BANK WILL PAY the State, County and City taxes on its stock for the year 1866. Stockholders who have paid said tax are requested to present their tax receipts to be reimbursed by the bank.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Jan. 7, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7·30 Coupons due Jan. 15, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

STOUT & DICKINSON,

Bankers and Brokers.

NO. 29 BROAD-ST.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold solely on commission.

Interest allowed on deposits, both of gold and currency, which may be checked for at sight, same as in the City banks.

Liberal advances made upon Government and other securities.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and Canadas.

GENERAL PARTNERS.

T. B. STOUT, late of the National Shoe and Leather Bank.

PLATT K. DICKINSON, late of firm of Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.

SPECIAL PARTNERS.

A. V. STOUT. J. B. DICKINSON.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION,
&c., &c., &c.
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

Dealer in Miscellaneous Securities.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE

Fire Insurance Company,

NO. 141 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.
WILLIAM RAYNOR, Secretary.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS.

NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST, NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BROKERS IN
STOCKS AND GOLD

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CAUTION.

TO BANKERS, BROKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.

The public are cautioned against negotiating any of the following Government Securities, which were stolen from the safe of the Royal Insurance Company, on 10th December last, as the payment of the Coupons or Interest and the transfer or conversion of said securities has been stopped by a caveat filed against them in the Treasury Department of the United States, at Washington, and effective steps have been taken to make said securities unsalable in Europe.

The Royal Insurance Company will pay a
REWARD OF $10,000
for the recovery of said Securities, or in that proportion for the recovery of any portion of them.

5 per cent. Coupon 1874 Bonds, $1,000 each.
Nos. 1,656 1,657 1,658 1,659 4,951 10,695 10,696
Nos. 11,541 12,950 12,951 12,952 12,953 12,954 12,955
Nos. 12,986 12,987 12,988 12,989 12,990 14,493 14,494
Nos. 14,495 14,496 14,962 15,159 15,160 15,161 16,761
Nos. 16,762 16,763 16,764 16,765 16,766 16,767 16,768
Nos. 16,769 16,770 16,771 16,772 16,773 16,774 16,775
Nos. 16,776 16,777 16,778 16,779 16,780 16,781 16,782
Nos. 16,783 16,784 16,785 16,786 16,787 16,788 16,789
Nos. 16,790 16,791 16,792 16,793 16,794 16,795 16,796
Nos. 16,797 16,798 16,799 16,800 5,989 14,026

6 per cent. Coupon 1881 Bonds, $1,000 each. Act July 17, 1861.

Payable to the order of Adam Norrie and Benjamin B. Sherman, Committee, and not indorsed.
Nos. 65,997 65,998 65,999 66,000 66,001 66,002 66,003
Nos. 66,004 66,005 66,006 66,007 66,008 66,009 66,010
Nos. 66,011 66,012 66,013 66,014 66,015 66,016 66,017
Nos. 66,018 66,019 66,020 66,021 66,022

7-30 Bonds, $1,000 each. 1st series. Interest payable August and February.
Nos. 12,079 20,839 25,045 25,046 25,047 25,940 34,556
Nos. 75,599 116,634 117,827 117,828 117,829 117,830 117,831
Nos. 118,903 124,719

5-20 Bonds, $1,000 each. Dated Nov. 1, 1864. Act of June 30, 1864.
Nos. 36,551 28,870 38,806 38,805 38,807 38,804 38,808
Nos. 28,867 28,868

6 per cent. 1881 Bonds, $1,000 each. Dated June 15, 1864, A.
Nos. 8,902 8,906 8,903 8,894 8,908 8,910 8,909
Nos. 8,911 8,907 8,904 8,899 8,905 8,901 8,900
Nos. 8,898 8,896 8,897 8,895
Nos. 1,267 1,266 1,264 1,265 15,486 15,487 $500 each.

U. S. Coupon Bonds, 5 per cent. 10-40. 1st Series.
Nos. 36,269 98,813 98,814 162,542 $1,000 each.
Nos. 35,275 35,276 35,277 35,278 35,279 35,280 35,281
Nos. 35,282 $500 each.

7-30 per cent. Bonds, 2d Series, interest payable 15th of June and December.
Nos. 1,782 1,783 $5,000 each. 11,273, $1,000 each.
Registered stock of 1881, $10,000 each.
Nos. 9,082 9,083 9,084 acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861.
Registered stock of 1881, $5,000 each.
Nos. 7,224 7,218 7,279 7,280 7,281 7,282 6,911 acts of July 17 and Aug 5, 1861. No. 2,618, act of March 3, 1863.
Registered stock of 1881, $1,000 each.
Nos. 17,404 18,338 18,339 18,340 18,254 acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE
NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	1,168,136 57
Total Assets	$1,668,136 57

Insures against loss by FIRE on buildings, Merchandise, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at fair rates—and divides three-fourths of the profits of its business to its customers.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th instant.
JAN. 15, 1867.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, located at Washington City, in the District of Columbia, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Cashier.
Dated WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 30, 1866.

STOLEN.

The public are cautioned against negotiating the following stolen bonds of the Trenton Water Power Co.: Nos. 217, 219, 273, 295, 302, 340, 387, 401, 403, 419, 422, 461, 540, 597, 663, 686, 688, 751, 773, 793.
By order of the Trenton Iron Company.
J. WESLEY PULLMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE AMERICAN UMBRELLA FRAME COMPANY.

CAPITAL $200,000, ALL PAID.

Machinery	$167,137 27
Bills receivable, book accounts, &c.	20,865 94
Assets—merchandise manufactured and in process of manufacture, and other property	109,323 80
Cash on hand	2,516 21
Total	$299,843 22
Capital stock	200,000 00
Bills payable	38,426 67
Due for salaries, rent, &c.	1,416 65
Total	$239,843 22

JOSEPH BLACK, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of January, 1867.
HENRY BISCHOFF,
Notary Public, City of New-York.
[Five cent Int. Rev. Stamp canceled.]

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF the PEOPLE'S WRINGER COMPANY:

The Capital Stock of said Company	$50,000
The Amount of said Capital paid in	50,000
The debts owing by said Company	4,700

(Signed.)
JOHN D. PHILLIPS, President.
SAMUEL A. LEWIS, Treasurer,
B. J. HART,
S. SCHIFFER,
E. WILLIAMS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1867.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 17, 1867.

JERSEY CITY 7 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, Jersey City, for the purchase of Jersey City 7 per Cent. Coupon Bonds. Said proposals will be received until Jan. 29 inst., at noon, when the bids will be opened, and accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interests of the city.

WM. CLARKE,
E. F. C. YOUNG, } Commissioners of Sinking Fund of Jersey City.
T. R. BENWELL,
CHAS. H. O'NEILL,

OFFICE OF THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, 46 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at their office, in the Borough of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Polls will close at 11 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day appropriated an amount equal to 2 3-10 per cent. of the capital from the past earnings, to meet the State tax imposed upon bank stock, as recently confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Stockholders who have paid said tax as assessed, or who have been relieved from the same in any way, will please send their receipts to or communicate with the cashier.

It was also resolved to declare future dividends payable July and January of each year.
W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—NOTICE.—THE Bank of America having paid the State, City and County taxes on its stock from the Extra Dividend of Three Per Cent., declared Jan. 2, 1867, is now prepared to pay to its stockholders, on demand, the remainder of said dividend.

FINANCIAL.

JUDSON & CO.,

BANKERS,
BROKERS AND COLLECTORS.
DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE, MONEY, LAND WARRANTS, &c.,
Corner of Camp and Common sts.,
NEW-ORLEANS.
Refer to G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR THE INSURANCE OF HORSES, CATTLE AND FARM STOCK AGAINST DISEASES, ACCIDENT, FIRE, THEFT AND DEATH.

The books of subscription will remain open for a short time at the office of the Trustees to complete the subscription to the capital.

Trustees authorized to receive subscriptions:
CHARLES B. BOSTWICK,
HARVEY BALDWIN,
WM. D. DIMOCK.

Office No. 70 Broadway, Room No. 4.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD CO
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal and interest guaranteed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, in Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, twenty years to run, due Sept. 15, 1886, interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York on the first days of January and July.

These bonds are issued on 77 miles of completed road, now in operation to Rolla, in the State of Missouri, which cost to construct	$4,500,000
And 12 miles of road graded, with material on hand, to be completed by Jan. 1, 1867, at a cost of	500,000
Together with 250,000 acres of land, now being disposed of at a minimum of $5 per acre, (maximum $40)	1,300,000
Say present total value of	$6,300,000

By a provision of this mortgage when lands are sold to the amount of $50,000 it is to constitute a special fund for the redemption of a like amount of these bonds, at a rate not exceeding 105 per cent.

They are also receivable at PAR by the Company in payment of its sales of lands.

At Springfield this road will connect with the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD (its eastern terminus) forming a direct and continuous route from St. Louis to San Francisco.

When completed it will present a road of 310 miles in length, costing about	$12,000,000
With 1,036,000 acres of land valued at	10,000,000
Showing a total value of	$22,000,000

With a total amount of bonds authorized, with the guarantee as above, of $7,250,000, which may be issued at a rate not exceeding $25,000 per mile of completed work as it progresses.

Of the present issue of $2,000,000 of bonds, a limited amount is now offered for sale.

For further particulars, apply to
WARD & CO., Bankers,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe,
Paris, France.

Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.

Represented by
FRANK W. ANDREWS,
No. 61 State-st.,
Boston.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR THE USE OF TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST,
ISSUED FOR
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London,
BY
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 257 BROADWAY, Jan. 14, 1867.

NOTICE.—THIS BANK HAS ASSUMED THE payment of the State, City and County Taxes, imposed on the Stockholders for 1866. Such of them who have paid the same will please present their receipts to the Bank.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY,
No. 38 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, on the 28th January, inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the affairs of the Company.
CHAS. A. BERRIAN, Secretary.

$6,000 WANTED—FOR THREE YEARS, on bond and mortgage; property improved and situated on the Hudson River, near Newburgh, and worth three times the amount desired. The advertiser wishes to obtain this loan promptly, as business permits but a short stay in the City. A bonus will be given if necessary. Particulars can be had by applying at No. 813 Broadway, to Mr. SAMUEL CANTRELL.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK Stock Exchange, also of the Gold Exchange, of many years' active business experience, is desirous of connecting himself with some stock and banking house where his services would be valuable in transacting a general commission business. Address, with real name, STOCKBROKER, Box No. 5,552, New-York City Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY SUPPLIES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Jan. 12, 1867.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy-yards at New-York and Boston, on or before the 1st day of April next, the quantities of the different articles specified in the following list; two-thirds to be delivered at New-York and one-third at Boston, viz.:

New Navy Beef, 3,000 barrels, per barrel.
New Navy Pork, 6,000 barrels, per barrel.
Rice, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Dried Apples, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Sugar, 200,000 pounds, per pound.
Tea, 40,000 pounds, per pound.
Coffee, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Beans, 5,000 bushels, per bushel.
Molasses, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.
Vinegar, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.

Bids will be received for one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths or the whole of the quantities named, and those only will be accepted which are considered for the advantage of the Government.

All the articles contained in the above list must be equal to the navy standard, and pass the usual inspection.

For a description of the articles and the packages to contain them, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy-yards; and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy-yards.

Imported articles will be received in bond, free from duty, and no internal revenue tax will be chargeable upon any of the above articles.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Paymaster, District-Attorney, or Collector of Customs.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles, and has the license required by act of Congress.
H. BRIDGE, Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:

ONE TANNERY,
Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats,
FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS,
SEVEN STONE POOLS,
and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.
ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily,
ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $505, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to
J. B. KIDDOO,
Brevet Maj.-Gen., Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L.,
Galveston, Texas.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to Grammar School-house No. 42, on the two lots of ground, Nos. 76 and 78 Hester-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder; and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ROBT. R. BREESE,
J. C. ACHESON,
GEO. T. PATTERSON,
Committee on Repairs, Board of Trustees, Tenth Ward.
DATED, Jan. 7. 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 22d of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., required for furnishing the new Grammar School-house now in course of erection in Greenwich-av., opposite Charles-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

WM. H. GEDNEY,
JAS. HARRISON, } Committee.
JAS. W. BOOTH,
JAN. 7, 1867.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS,

Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturer, No. 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret lockets for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 30 Washington-st., near Meade.

ASTROLOGY.

BUSINESS MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT.—MME. DEOOLAM is again astonishing her visitors. She reveals the past, present and foretells the future. No. 49 East 28th-st., corner 4th-av.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

Clinton Fire Insurance Company.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of tax, has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 156 Broadway.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 152 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$1,000,000 00
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1867	$1,423,923 27

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 5.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE CO.,
MALDEN, ULSTER CO., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1867.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after Feb. 1, 1867.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent, free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Crown Point Silver Mining Company, $100, gold, per foot.

Imperial Silver Mining Company, $8, gold, per share. Payable 15th inst., less exchange, at the agency of the Bank of California.

JAN. 11, 1867. LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.—An annual dividend of eight per cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and seven per cent. on the Second Preferred Stock, less Government tax in both cases, has been declared, from the net earnings of 1866, by the Directors of this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1867.

The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 21, and reopened Feb. 1, 1867.

The mortgage bonds are convertible into First Preferred Stock for ten days after the payment of the dividend, or until Feb. 11.

The Board has also ordered a dividend to be paid on the common stock of three dollars per share.
CHAS. P. GILPIN, Transfer Agent.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend on the preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year ending 31st December, ult., of seven per cent., payable less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of the preferred stock will close on SATURDAY, the 5th, and reopen on the 22d inst.

By order of the Board,
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable 1st February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Co. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 21 until Feb. 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full paid shares, registered on the 19th day of January instant, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 19th day of January and opened on the 6th day of February.
THOS. E. WALKER, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., and also an extra Dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders, on and after the 1st proximo, reserving out of the latter the City and County Bank Tax, if unpaid.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 103 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of two and a half per cent and the Government tax, has been declared, payable on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at this office. The transfer books will be closed from this date to TUESDAY, the 22d inst.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.,
No. 153 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock, has this day been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at the Banking-house on and after the 10th day of January, 1867. The transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th, inclusive.

By order of the Board.
C. J. STEVENSON, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of FOUR per cent. was declared on the preferred stock, payable at the transfer office of the Company, No. 61 Maiden-lane, New-York, on and after Feb. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to 31st., both days inclusive.
JAN. 16, 1867. E. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
No. 66 Wall-st.,

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent upon the capital of half a million dollars, free from Government tax, payable on and after Thursday, the 10th of January.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 3, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a dividend of eight (8) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on 21st inst. at the Bank at New-Orleans, and at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INS. CO.,
3D-AV., CORNER 9TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on the first day of February, 1867.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on the 11th inst.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INS. CO.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
H. GIROUX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INS. CO.,
No. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. B. HODGSKTON, Secretary.

THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on demand. W. W. HENSHAW, Sec.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 5, 1867.

DIVIDEND—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS man to secure an income for life. I have now completed a manufacturing model, and I have the ground and factory convenient to the City, and wish a business man with from $3,000 to $10,000 for a partner. Address JOHN S. McKINLEY, Maspeth, L. I.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a gents furnishing-store, established 23 years; one of the best locations in Brooklyn, the present proprietor wishing to retire. Inquire of A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A PACKING CONCERN TO BE SOLD out, consisting of a hydraulic press and pumps, tables and pressboards, &c., at a low valuation. Apply at No. 85 Cliff-st., or in the evening at No. 122 East 14th-st.

FOR SALE—A BILLIARD SALOON, WITH two tables, or will sell tables alone. Inquire at No. 632 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 16,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 1 Cooper Institute.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,000 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 263 4TH-AV., CORNER 21ST-ST., continue to extract teeth positively without pain, and *without extra charge*, under nitrous gas. Teeth filled and inserted in the best manner, and on the most favorable terms. References satisfactory.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

Deposits made on or before the 21st of January will draw interest from the 1st.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, January, 1867.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

1867—JANUARY INTEREST. The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of January.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 WARREN-ST.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, entitled thereto, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN,
President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $3,550,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before January 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, entitled thereto, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, entitled thereto, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal. By order of
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE,

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on or after the THIRD WEDNESDAY in January.

Deposits made before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
ISAAC J. SMITH, President.
WM J. BARNES, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 21 will draw interest from 1st January.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
Free of Government Tax.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., New-York.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 21 will draw interest from Jan. 1. WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLING, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.

MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JAN. 21 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed, free of tax, on sums from $5 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick.

Six per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Deposits before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1. Assets $2,558,168 19. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE 21ST, INST. BY INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway. Six per Cent on $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums from $1 to $500, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited for the space of six and three months previous to the 1st day of January 1, 1867, payable on and after the 21st day of January next. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest as if deposited previous to the 1st of January.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows:

On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal. WM. H. MACY, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.

DIVIDEND—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INstitution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan 21, 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., cor. 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. DIVIDEND, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH, Corner South 7th and 1st sts.—Six per cent. interest allowed, free of tax, on sums to $5,000. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January draw interest from the 1st of January.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 594 8th-av., corner 42d-st.—Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of BENTLEY & BURTON is this day dissolved. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
Nos. 14 AND 16 BEAVER-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.
NORMAN S. BENTLEY,
CHARLES W. BURTON.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is

BENTLEY, BURTON & CO.;

that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the wholesale grocery and commission business; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in the said business are, NORMAN S. BENTLEY, CHARLES W. BURTON, WILLIAM H. WILLETS and ROBERT R. WILLETS; that the said NORMAN S. BENTLEY is a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York; that the said CHARLES W. BURTON and WILLIAM H. WILLETS are also general partners, and that their respective places of residence are in the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York; and that the said ROBERT R. WILLETS is the special partner, and his place of residence is in the said City of New-York; that the amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock is the sum of $50,000; and that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 15th day of January, 1867, and the period at which it will terminate is the 31st day of December, 1868.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.
NORMAN S. BENTLEY,
CHARLES W. BURTON, } General Partners.
WILLIAM H. WILLETS,
ROBERT R. WILLETS, Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—SAMUEL WOLFF WITHdraws this day from the firm of M. HERZOG & CO. MAX HERZOG and SOLOMON HERZOG continue business under the same style, and have power to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.
(Signed)
M. HERZOG,
S. HERZOG,
S. WOLFF.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE firm name of G. S. ROBBINS & SON expires by limitation this day. The business will be settled by Mr. GEO. A. ROBBINS.
Mr. FRANCIS BACON will sign by procuration.
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

MR. ELIAS WADE, JR., AND MR. JOHN N. AHMAN retire this day from our firm and from active business. Mr. HENRY F. SEWALL is authorized to sign for us by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & HEGEMAN is dissolved by the death of Mr. George R. Hegeman. The business will be continued by the undersigned.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

WILLIAM P. JAFFRAY BECOMES A member of our firm from this date.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. CLARENCE STEWART BROWN is this day admitted as a partner in our several firms.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1 1867

MR. SAMUEL V. SMITH AND MR. OLIVER B. COOMES are admitted as partners in our firm.
CHAS. H. BOOTH & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

MR. ROBERT IRWIN IS ADMITTED TO an interest in our business dating from the 1st inst.
E. H. JONES & CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11, 1867.

LOAN OFFICES.

D. L. LEDERER & CO., AT NO. 363 Pearl-st., announce to their friends and the public generally that they have opened a new loan office, where they will advance cash at reasonable terms on all valuable property, watches, jewelry, diamonds, &c., or purchase the same.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FINE MODERN AND ANCIENT OIL PAINTINGS.

On FRIDAY, Jan. 18, and SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 7½ O'CLOCK EACH EVENING, AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 BROADWAY.

The entire collection of pictures and statuary of the late Mr. E. Boonen Graves, comprising several very fine old original pictures; also, some very fine pieces of statuary by Ives; also, some very fine original pictures by Mr. Charles Adams, now residing abroad; also, an invoice of fine European pictures by celebrated artists, among them will be found the following, viz.:

EUROPEAN PICTURES.

Eug. Verboeckhoven,	W. Gentz,	Gerome,
	Calame,	Chiffart,
Geo. Lance,	Troyon,	A. Chappel,
Louis Lassalle,	Scheeres,	Lindlar,
Ribot,	Ch. Hue,	N. Lancret,
	Stanfield,	and others.

AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Thos. Cole,	Van Beest,	Thos. Doughty,
Hinkley,	T. Buch'nan Read,	J. H. Culverhouse,
J. F. Cropsey,	G. H. Boughton,	E. D. Lewis,
	and others.	

ALSO,
A splendid copy of Boydel's Shakespeare, in fine order.
ALSO,
A very valuable life-size picture of Napoleon by David.

They are now on exhibition, free, at the above galleries from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and two evenings previous to sale till 10 P. M.

BOOK-TRADE SALEROOMS
NO. 498 BROADWAY, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.,
LIBRARIES CATALOGUED AND SOLD.
GREAT SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Jan. 18 and 19,
at 4 o'clock P. M. each day,
AUTOGRAPHS.

W. Brotherhead's (of Philadelphia) collection of over 1,700 autographs, all warranted genuine, embracing early American, Revolutionary, Foreign, &c., of which more than 400 are from the collection of that famous bibliomaniac, Dawson Turner.

Catalogues ready.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22 and 23,
at 4 o'clock P. M. each day.

RARE BOOKS, AUTOGRAPHS, WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS, SCARCE PRINTS and ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.—The remainder of the collection of J. B. Fisher, Esq., of Austerfield Farm, N. J. This is one of the choicest collections of this description ever offered for sale. The autographs are particularly fine and desirable; the prints and drawings rare and unique. Among the water colors is a view of Elizabethtown, with a sketch of the original mail-cart and stage-coach to New-York, drawn on the spot by Robertson, 1795; a view of part of Boston, and British ships landing their troops; a sketch of the old Haymarket Theatre, Boston, 1796. Among the illustrated books, "Barlow's Columbiad," 90 extra illustrations; "Cooper's Naval History," with 27 autographs, 53 portraits and 17 views; "Dunlop's American Theatre," with 10 autographs, 94 portraits and 10 other illustrations; "Haydon's Autobiography," 3 vols., 71 autographs and 172 portraits; "Leigh Hunt's Autobiography," 3 vols., 10 autographs and 69 portraits; "Mathius' Pursuits of Literature," 18 autographs and 160 portraits, &c., &c., together with many other very rare, valuable and curious books.

Catalogues ready.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,

At their Salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 18, at 4 o'clock, Private Library of choice standard works in various departments, in fine condition, and a variety of valuable miscellaneous literature, &c. Also, many works on the history and literature of Ireland. Also, a fine, full-length oil painting of Miss O'Neile, the celebrated Irish actress, painted by Hilton, said to be the only original portrait of Miss O'Neile in the United States. Catalogues are ready, and the articles are on view.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF FRENCH MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,
BY MINER & SOMERVILLE,
FRIDAY, JAN. 18, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
AT SALESROOM No. 37 NASSAU-ST.
Among which are examples from

GUILLOT,	COUTERIER,
VOLLER,	RENE MENARDE,
BRANDON,	CORNET,
DE GRAILLY,	BRYSOTT, &c., &c.

Now on exhibition with Catalogues. Also a collection of Chromo-Lithographs.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

STEAM FERRY-BOAT AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 22, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

Steam Ferry-boat JOHN ADAMS, length, 150 feet; beam, 32 feet; hold, 11 feet; draft of water, 6 feet 6 inches; engine, 38-9 feet stroke; metal bottom. The above is staunch and tight; engine and boiler in good working order, and can be seen at Hoboken, first Pier north from the ferry.

AUCTION SALE BY ORDER OF RECEIVERS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, by order of Receivers of the Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company, on TUESDAY, Jan. 22, 1867, at 12 M., at the Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

1st.—Lease of offices in No. 158 Broadway, for three years and three months from 1st February next, with the furniture.

2d.—Three valuable lots on 2d-place, near Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

3d.—150 shares Erie Preferred Stock.

4th.—50 shares Park Bank Stock.

5th.—A No. 1 National Bank Fire and Burglar Proof Lillie's Safe—a valuable first-class safe.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON NORTHWEST CORNER OF 4TH-AV., AND 61ST-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.:

4TH-AV., NORTHWEST CORNER OF 61ST-ST.—4 lots, 25x100 feet each.

61ST-ST.—8 lots on north side of 61st-st., in the rear of the above, each 25x100.5.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE, TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Harlem Chemical Works, 112th and 113th sts., 1st-av., New-York City, about 175 tons of Cumberland Coal. Terms, cash at time of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

LADIES' FURS, WITHOUT RESERVE, TO CLOSE A CONCERN.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Central Salesroom, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., 2 sets Russian sable, mink, ermine, squirrel, im. Astrakhan, coney, lap robes, &c.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 22, 1866.

SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE MATERIAL.—There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, on THURSDAY, the twenty-fourth (24th) day of January, 1867, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, New-York, a large lot of ordnance stores, serviceable and unserviceable, embracing cannon, shot and shell, small arms of various calibres, spare parts of small arms, gun-carriages and miscellaneous stores.

The articles will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten (10) days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the Navy-yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865 at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawto oc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF AN INSOLVENT for discharge from his debts pursuant to statute. RICHARD DODGE, of Kasoag, Oswego County, New-York, an insolvent debtor, individually and as a member of the late firm of R. Dodge & Co. Notice first published Dec. 22, 1866. Creditors to appear before the Hon. R. H. Tyler, first Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the Village of Fulton, in said county, on the 9th day of March, 1867, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.
RICHARD DODGE, Insolvent.
Dated, Dec. 15, 1866. d22-law10wSat.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German girl, a situation as waitress or to take care of children, and a first-handed single German gardener wishes to have employment; he is willing to make himself useful in the house or stable. Inquire at their parents', No. 333 6th-st., near Avenue C.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class cook in a private family; can make excellent bread, pastry and all kinds of desserts; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 462 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN EMPLOYment by the day as seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing; understands dressmaking and sewing on machine. Call or address No. 121 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; no objection to go short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, lately landed, a situation for chamberwork and waiting, or assist in washing and make herself useful; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business well in all its branches; can come well recommended. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl in a private family as chambermaid and plain seamstress; no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 202 47th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman; is a good cook and good bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 121 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant young woman, a situation as competent nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid, seamstress and to do waiting; City or country; good references. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable English Protestant cook; can do all kinds of cooking and assist in washing; City or country; good City references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A SITuation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, English and American; good City references. Call for two days at No. 409 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid and waitress, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family; or as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; makes bread; does up linen neatly; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress in a private family; understands dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or would go out by the day or week. Inquire at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; good City references given. Apply at No. 81 3d-av., near 12th-st., over the shoe-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook in a private family; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; good City references. Apply at No. 111 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman; is willing and capable of most any kind of work; also one for a regular cook. Can be seen at the Servants' Institute, No. 106 6th-av., below 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a young woman, a Protestant; good references given. Apply at No. 24 East 12th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT COMpetent girl in the City or country, to cook, wash and iron or to do the general housework. To be seen till suited at No. 60 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference. Apply at No. 20 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A HOTEL OR restaurant as cook, by a respectable woman, who understands her business. Call at No. 133 King-st., near Washington-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; can cut and fit, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call for two days at No. 11 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; can cut and fit, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call for two days at No. 11 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FAMILY OR a few ladies and gentlemen, by a competent laundress; fine fluting neatly done. Call on or address LAUNDRESS, No. 435 7th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls for all capacities, at MRS. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD A HAPpy home teaching the English branches and music, and taking entire charge of household matters, desires a reëngagement with parties of high moral worth; is a neat, economical manager; can make a bonnet, cloak or dress. Address T. L., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

FAMILIES WANTING CAPABLE SERvants immediately, and good German girls for City or country, can be suited at the large Select Female Employment Institute, No. 106 6th-av., below 9th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION EITHER IN CITY or country by a Protestant man of good character; is a good driver and gardener; can milk cows and make himself generally useful; no incumbrance but a wife; she used to do up-stair work and take care of children. Call or address, for one week, THOMAS and CAROLINE, No. 339 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Scotch coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; has reference from last employer. Call or address GROOM, No. 83 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, no family, just landed from England, situations; wife as plain cook, man as coachman, groom or plain gardener; no objection to City or country. Apply or address for three days No. 61 East 12th-st., cor. 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUAtion as coachman; is steady and sober; can give the best of City references. Address T., Hathersta's stables, No. 92 West 46th-st.

WOOLENS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman in a cloth house; can command a good trade in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Address H. G. S., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young man, to work in a store, run upon errands, or do any other respectable work. Address L. A. C., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 21 YEARS OF age, a situation in a publishing house, or any wholesale business; refers to his late employers. Address F. L., No. 126 West 26th-st.

TO DRY GOODS IMPORTERS OR COMMISSION HOUSES.—A gentleman of many years' experience, acquainted with most of the buyers of New-York jobbing houses, also nearly one hundred out of town A 1 jobbers, desires an engagement. Address B. B. B., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AGENT, TO COMMUNICATE between capitalists and the owners of a patent of great simplicity, and of universal use. Only persons of responsibility will be treated with. Apply No. 806 Broadway, Room 17. If personally, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MACHINIST, ONE competent to introduce a patent now being incorporated; capital $500,000. Address Post-office Box 5,729.

WANTED—A COOK FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY. Apply at No. 36 Bond-st., before 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

THOMAS S. ALEXANDER,
Late of Baltimore,
Law Office,
Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

GUERLAIN
PERFUMER,
Paris: No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTLY polished in two minutes for less than one farthing, W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat. (See specimen on the sides of each block. Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d., 1s. Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 38 years undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

PARIS—L'OFFICE INTERNATIONAL, RUE Neuve, St. Augustin, No. 66. Every information gratuitously. Apartments provided. Luggage warehoused.

COAL.

COKE $3 50 PER CHALDRON IN THE yard at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. and foot of East 14th-st. Delivered at $3 50 per chaldron by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st. and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and East 15th-st.

TO COAL CARTMEN.—BEST QUALITY of Red Ash, Lorberry and Locust Mountain, Egg and Stove sizes, at $6 75 and $6 25, at the yard of L. W. PHILLIPS, foot of 20th-st., North River.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PERREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Mar. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $150; second cabin, $100; including wine. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:

Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80

Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

ERIN, Capt. CUTTING..........SATURDAY, Jan. 19
THE QUEEN, Capt. GROGAN..........SATURDAY, Jan. 26
DENMARK, Capt. THOMSON..........SATURDAY, Feb. 2
VIRGINIA, Capt. PROWSE..........SATURDAY, Feb. 9

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 5.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 19.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 12.

The British iron steamship BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

UNITED KINGDOM sails..........SATURDAY, Jan. 19
IOWA sails..........SATURDAY, Jan. 26
CALEDONIA sails..........SATURDAY, Feb. 2

From Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF CORK..........SATURDAY..........Jan. 19
CITY OF DUBLIN..........WEDNESDAY..........Jan. 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY..........Jan. 26
CITY OF LIMERICK..........WEDNESDAY..........Jan. 30
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY..........Feb. 2

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TARIFA..........Jan. 16
ALEPPO..........Jan. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.

E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. CHANGE OF SAILING DAY. EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

The favorite steamships

COLUMBIA..........BARTON..........SATURDAY, Jan. 19
MORRO CASTLE..........ADAMS..........SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EAGLE..........GREENE..........SATURDAY, Feb. 2

For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY..........Jan. 28 | MONDAY..........Feb. 25

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,

The favorite sidewheel steamships

SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Jan. 19.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Jan. 26.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 24.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 31.

From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.

Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Jan. 19.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow Jan. 26.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

DEC. 21.—NEW-YORK, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

JAN. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

JAN. 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. ——, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, J. T. WATKINS.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on MONDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $314 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

STEAMSHIP "MONTANA," PANAMA, Sept. 25, 1866.

LUIS CONSINO, ESQ., PROPRIETOR of the Lota Coal Mine, Lota, Chile, S. A.:

SIR:

Having had considerable experience with bituminous coal, I find that the Coal from your Mine is equally as good as any that ever came under my notice.

Our consumption daily has been Thirty-five (35) Tons, while of the Anthracite it has been Thirty (30) Tons. There is about Eight (8) per cent. of waste, wholly clinker.

I find but a slight difference between it and the English Cardiff, and about equal with the German coal.

I cheerfully recommend it to all who may require its use as a steam generator.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. B. SKIDMORE, Chief-Engineer Steamship "Montana."
P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE. One of the favorite and elegant steamships—QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA, ANDALUSIA, GRANADA—will leave Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad; and passage tickets issued to all of the principal cities in the South and Southwest.

Bills of lading signed on the pier. For passage or any information, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. O. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, 155 feet long by 24½ beam.

One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, 175 feet long by 29½-feet beam.

One Screw Steamer, 145 feet long by 32 feet beam.

One Screw Steamer, 165 feet long by 23½ feet beam.

AND SEVERAL SCREW TUGS.

One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 245 feet long by 35 feet beam.

One upper-cabin Side-wheel steamer, 163 feet long by 26 feet beam.

One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 148 feet long by 23 feet beam.

One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 185 feet long by 26½ feet beam.

One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 180 feet long by 25½ feet beam.

Also, other side-wheel Passenger Steamers and Tugs.

Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.

Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after FRIDAY, Jan. 18, 1867, trains for Greenbush and Troy, connecting with Northern trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached. Connection for Troy will be made at Greenbush. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Troy with Northern trains.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1867.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY give notice that the arrangements heretofore existing between this Company and the New-York Central Railroad Company, having been terminated by the Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company, this Company will after THURSDAY, the 17th day of January instant, only sell tickets and check baggage over their own road, and will only recognize tickets sold at their own offices and by their own agents.

Passengers will after that date be ticketed and baggage checked to and from Greenbush or East Albany, the terminus of the road.

The same will be observed as to freight.

C. VANDERBILT, President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867. Leave James-slip, New-York:

9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.

11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.

3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.

4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.

5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22, run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO., NO. 277 CANAL-ST.,

MANUFACTURERS OF WALNUT, CHESTNUT and fine ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, will remove about the 1st of March to their new and spacious warerooms, corner of Spring and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

We have at present the largest and best stock of CHAMBER FURNITURE of any house in this City, which we will sell prior to our removal at a very great reduction in prices.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR sale, comprising black walnut desks, &c. Address A. GRAVES, No. 145 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SPRING BEDS—THE STANDARD. Used by best hotels; free from bugs; clean, luxurious. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON UNION-SQUARE, SUITABLE for business, educational, or church purposes, the property located at the southwest corner of Union-square and 15th-st., known as the CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.

There is no location in the City where there is a better opportunity for investment, as Union-square property is rapidly being bought up for business purposes, and several large jobbers and retailers already have offered for this property. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE

By S. COOKCROFT, No. 172 Broadway, N. Y., Room 2.

Nos. 158 and 160 Union-st., 3-st., b. st., 22x50.
No. 288 Hicks-st., 4-st. brick, Eng. basement.
Nos. 1 and 2 Irving-place, 3d cor. So. 8th-st., 3-st. brick.
No. 140 So. 8th-st., 3-st. bk., water and gas.
Bedford-av., 3-st. bk., 20x65, lot 100; $12,000.
Bedford-av., 2 b. st. houses; $20,000 each.
Bedford-av., 3-st. bk., water and gas; $10,000.
South 8th-st., 3-st. bk., 25x45, lot 100; $9,500.
South 9th-st., 3-st. bk. and 2 extension lots.
Two stores in 4th-st., 1 3-st. bk. and 1 frame.
So. 6th-st., store and ex. large lot; good business place.
Lee-av., Nos. 42, 44 and 46, 3 b. st. houses.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

AT PRIVATE SALE—ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST VALUABLE SEA ISLAND COTTON PLANTATIONS ON EDISTO ISLAND. BY CLIFFORD & MATHEWES, Real Estate Agents, No. 56 Broad-st., Charleston, S. C.

At private sale, that TRACT OF LAND on Edisto Island, well known as the SEASIDE PLANTATION, containing about 1,200 acres of high, arable land, (1,000 of which are cleared and under cultivation,) and 500 acres of marsh. The average yield of these lands in ordinary seasons was 150 pounds of clean cotton of the finest quality to the acre, and they have produced as high as 200 pounds per acre. This plantation is situated immediately on the ocean, and about one-quarter of a mile from the healthy Summer resort of the planters on Edisto, known as Eddingsville. It is intersected by a creek, navigable for coasting vessels, with convenient landings. Very little fencing is required to inclose the whole place, water forming the natural boundary on two sides. It is about seven miles from the steamboat public landing. This tract originally consisted of three plantations, and can be easily subdivided, and its health advantages and well-known productiveness render it one of the most desirable plantations on the island.

For terms, &c., apply as above.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—THE HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on its cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms Nos. 83 and 85.

FOR SALE.

One Cottage, corner 5th-av. and 127th-st.
Seven Cottages, 118th-st., near 3d-av.
Three Cottages, 81st-st., near 3d-av.
One Cottage, 115th-st., near 3d-av.

TRUSTEES:

Hon Theo. E. Tomlinson,	Gen. Charles K. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward,	Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews,	Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. James Warren Nash,	Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
	Mr. Walter Briggs.

Hon. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Tarrytown, on the Hudson: mansion large; all modern improvements; in perfect order and suitable for Summer or Winter, and well calculated for a family of means and refinement: greenhouses and graperies; the outbuildings are numerous and extensive; about 45 acres of good land, handsomely laid out, with all kinds of fruit, shrubbery, shade and ornamental trees, gravelled roads and walks. The view of the Hudson, surrounding country and neighborhood is unsurpassed; one of the few places of its class for sale in this choice locality, with the furniture, garden and farming utensils; immediate possession will be given and terms made to suit. Further particulars with HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or S. EMBERSON, No. 471 8th-av.

AT PRIVATE SALE—VALUABLE SEA Island Cotton and Rice Plantation, on Ashepoo River, by CLIFFORD & MATHEWES, Real Estate Agents, No. 56 Broad-st., Charleston, S. C. Sea Island Cotton and Rice Plantation on the Ashepoo River, near the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, containing 1,300 acres of land, 400 acres of high land cleared, 550 acres of rice land under bank, with good landings, and a healthy Summer residence. On the place is a dwelling with outbuildings, stables, barn, overseer's house and good negro quarters. Large crops have been made on these lands, which are of the best quality, and situated at a fine pitch of tide for flowing and drainage.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., VERY desirable gentleman's country seat, containing 24½ lots of land, having 200 feet river front on East River, commanding a most beautiful and extensive prospect; grounds highly improved, with great quantities of rich and varied shrubbery and forest trees; neighborhood good, finely located, only 1,000 feet from steamboat dock, two miles from 34th-st. Ferry, within one mile of 86th-st. Ferry and steamboat from Astoria and Harlem, connecting with the City. Will be sold on favorable terms. If not sold before Feb. 1 will be to let.

For further particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 73 Cedar-st., Under Bank of Commerce.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY A. JOURNEY, NO. 6 Pine-st.

West 24th-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone	$30,000
West 31st-st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone	22,500
West 43d-st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone	15,000
West 52d-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone	26,000
West 42d-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone	35,000
West 45th-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone	35,000
West 34th-st., three-story high-stoop brick	13,000
West 53d-st., three-story high-stoop brick	13,000
East 34th-st., three-story high-stoop brick	14,500
East 52d-st., three-story high-stoop brick	11,000

FOR SALE—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE situated on the main road at Far Rockaway, L. I., about one-quarter of a mile south of the toll-gate, belonging to the estate of the late Benjamin S. Hewlett, containing 50 acres in a state of good cultivation. There is a good dwelling-house, barn and other necessary buildings nearly new; will be sold together or divided. If not sold by the 2d of February next, it will be offered on that day at public auction on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M. Apply on the premises, or to D. W. SKIDMORE, Jamaica.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—78 ACRES of productive land in a high state of cultivation, and 20 acres wood and timber; situated one-half mile from Long Island Branch Railroad, at Syosset Depot; the farm is in a good location and convenient; on the place are choice-bearing fruit trees, in full bearing; abundance of other fruit; a nice pond; a well of never-failing water; large and convenient house, barn and other buildings. For further particulars, apply to or address STEPHEN SCHENCK, Syosset, L. I.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED, on Park-av., Murray Hill, one of the most complete, desirable and substantially-built residences in this City. The house is located on one of the best corners, is about 40 feet wide, with every convenience; built and furnished without regard to cost; there are five lots of land in all; price for the whole establishment, including furniture, $150,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDSON, a genteel, recently built cottage residence of ten rooms; gas and water in the house; large lot; best location in the village; fine view of Hudson River; less than five minutes from depot. For particulars, apply to S. R. KNAPP, Esq., Peekskill, or address Lock-box No. 37 B, Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—A NEAT AND well-built three-story brick house and lot, with stone stoop, No. 23 Commerce-st., New-York City, the property of the heirs of Cornelius Westervelt, deceased. Inquire at the premises, or of FREDERICK DEVOE, Executor, No. 23 Morton-st.

AT RAHWAY—FOR SALE—A DOUBLE TWO-story frame house, with attic and basement; each house 24x32, lots each 28x200. Situation desirable, and only two minutes from depot. Apply to T. M. MARTIN, Rahway, or at office of CARMAN, SHERWOOD & MARTIN, Washington-av., Jersey City.

FOR SALE IN LEXINGTON-AV.—HOUSES and lots Nos. 62, 64, 66 and 68; these houses are of moderate price, ranging from $12,000 to $15,000; high stoops, 20 feet front; possession May 1. Apply to STANLEY DAY, No. 319 4th-av., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

STORES FOR SALE.—NO. 92 JOHN-ST. No. 78 Maiden-lane.

Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, adjoining the ferry.

Also, 520 lots on Newtown Creek.

52 acres on south side of Staten Island. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—EARLY POSSESSION, A DESIRABLE and roomy house; furnished or otherwise; large lot; closets throughout; extension, 12 by 23; all the modern appliances. Seen 10 to 12 and 1 to 8, No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

$10,000—HANDSOME MARBLE HOUSE for sale, immediate possession; modern improvements, first-class neighborhood; eight blocks to ferry, South Brooklyn; payments easy. MURRAY & ELSTON, No. 189 Pearl-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—THE furnished house No. 39 Sidney-place; has gas, bath, hot and cold water; possession can be had at once. Apply to S. HONDLOW or D. & M. CHAUNCEY, Montague, near Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE ESTATE OF the late SAMUEL S. HOWLAND, in Westchester County, near Dobbs' Ferry. For particulars apply to A. SMEDBERG, No. 48 Exchange-place, or to W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house and lot, No. 273 Lexington-av., Murray Hill, between 37th and 38th sts.; full sized and elegantly situated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE BUILDING PLOTS at Vanderbilt's Landing and Elm Park, Staten Island. Apply to GEO. H. BOWLY, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 83.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE COTTAGES NEAR Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island. Apply to GEO. H. BOWLY, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 83. Terms easy.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS— A three-story brown-stone front house, 20x41, with all the modern improvements. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL THREE-STORY BROWN stone and brick houses, with all conveniences, in various parts of the City, varying from $8,000 to $15,000. H. McKENNA, No. 45 Duane-st.

FOR SALE ON 23D-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV. —A plot of ground, 150 feet front and 98 feet 9 inches in depth. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE PLOT OF ABOUT 58x100 on University-place, suitable for a piano-forte salesroom, &c. Terms easy. The old buildings will pay interest. Apply at No. 54 Greene-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 49TH-ST.—THE FIRST-class three-story brick house, No. 154 West 49th-st., in perfect order; 20x50x100 feet; possession April 1, or sooner if desired. J. C. REDMOND, 154 West 49th-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—ONE HALF MILE from Tuckahoe Station, Harlem Railroad, Westchester County, containing 68 acres. For particulars, inquire of JAMES DUSENBURY, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS STORE IN PEARL-st., near Wall, with two fronts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition to the trade at their salesrooms, Nos 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE GLASS-WORKS AT HUNTER'S POINT, Long Island City. Everything in complete running order. The stock, tools, fixtures, &c., will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to A. RAPELYE, on the premises, or address W. VAN HOESEN, Box No. 2,341 Post-office, New-York.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FROM 1ST FEBRUARY next, 15 months' unexpired lease of house No. 58 Park-av., west side, between 37th and 38th sts., in complete order; none but principals need apply. For terms and permit to see the house, apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, SEVERAL eligibly located houses in Leonard-st., between Broadway and Elm; the houses are well built and can be readily altered in any way. Inquire of HENRY HEATH, No. 540 Broadway.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE, near 5th-av.; 25½ feet front; three rooms deep; with all the modern improvements. Possession given May 1. For further particulars apply at No. 19 West 21st-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—SPLENDID light airy rooms, located at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET, CHEAP, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Location very genteel, near 6th-av. House in perfect order and ready for immediate use. JOSEPH MASON, No. 29 Pine-st.

STABLE TO LET—A STABLE NO. 386 4TH-av., having eight stalls is for rent at $800 per annum, until May 1, 1868.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS TENANT AN unfurnished house (not less than 25 feet front) anywhere between Washington-place and 17th-st., and Broadway and 6th-av.; must be high stoop, have modern improvements; possession required from last of April or 1st of May. Address D. O. W., Box No. 667 General Post-office, giving full particulars, rent, &c.

A COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—WITHIN one hour of New-York, not to cost over $10,000 at the very outside. House must have eight rooms, garden, fruit, and stable on the place. Address, stating terms, H. F. B., Box No. 2,562 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—FROM FEB. 1, BY GENTLEMAN and wife, in a private family. Apartments to be a large room on second or third floor and bedroom. House well located. East side of City, below 30th-st. Terms moderate. Best City references. Address W., Box No. 3,811 Post-office.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM WANTED with board by a gentleman and wife, infant and nurse. Address, stating terms, &c., A. D. C., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, at No. 15 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A FEW RESPECTABLE YOUNG men can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms for $5 50 per week, at 239 West 50th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife. Address, with full particulars, R. G., Box No. 1,414 Post-office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A ROOM FOR ONE gentleman; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.

JOSEPH PURCELL.

DRY GOODS.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.

MILLIKEN & CO., No. 743 Broadway.

FURS.

—CLOSING OUT SALE OF LADIES' AND MISSES' CHOICE FURS IN RUSSIAN SABLE, MINK, ROYAL ERMINE, ASTRAKHAN, SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &C., &C., AT GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Carriage and Sleigh Robes from $12 upward.

Buffalo Robes from $10 upward.

Gent's Mufflers, Caps and Gauntlets in Otter, Fur, Seal, Beaver, &c. BURKE, No. 469 Broadway. Branch No. 128 Fulton-st.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF

Ladies', children's and gentlemen's lamb's-wool and merino Winter undergarments and hosiery, just purchased at auction at a great sacrifice.

Gents' stout merino vests and drawers at 75c., 80c. to $1 50.

Ladies' stout merino vests and drawers at 50c., 60c., 7 c. to $1 25.

Misses' stout merino vests and drawers at 50c. to 90c.

Gents' merino and lamb's-wool ½ hose at 20c., 22c., to 30c. per pair.

Ladies' merino and lamb's-wool hose at 20c., 22c., 25c. to 50c. per pair.

Misses' merino and lamb's-wool hose at 10c., 12½c., 14c., 18c. and upwards.

The prices of most of the above hosiery are less than 50c. on the dollar of the original value.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

R. H. MACY.

DESCHAMP'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.

We are now importing all the Perfumes, Extracts, Soaps, Pomades, Powders, &c., of the celebrated manufacture of the MAISON VIOLET, PARIS.

No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 8th-av.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

SELLING OFF.

SILKS, SATINS, POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, REPS, MERINOS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, CLOAKINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, HOSIERY, AND ALL OTHER WINTER GOODS, AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICE. ALSO, A FINE LINE OF WHITE GOODS, LACES, LINENS, &c., AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

LAKE & McCREERY, NO. 471 BROADWAY.

HAMILTON & KIMPTON, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 105 STRAND, (opposite Exeter Hall,) LONDON.

Gentlemen visiting England and passing through London are invited to see the well-selected stock of Cloths, Beavers, Witneys and Trouserings, of the very best materials; or, by forwarding remittance with their measures, can have the goods sent by Express Company, as usual.

NO. 105 STRAND, LONDON.

FRENCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, LS. CHAPRON, No. 11 Rue de la Paix, Paris, From 15 cents up to $200 each. Letters embroidered in perfection. Fixed price.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBON-VELVETS, buttons, braids, jet trimmings, ribbons, laces, embroideries, hdkfs., collars and sets, French corsets and skirts, small wares, combs and brushes and fancy goods, at reduced prices. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERGARMENTS less than cost for 30 days; one entire stock. Kid Gloves $1 25. Light and dark N B Skating Stockings for Ladies and Misses. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1866.

ON THE PETITION OF THOMAS J. SLOAN, of New-York, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 26th day of April, 1853, for an improvement in machine for pointing and threading screw blanks, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 26th day of April, 1867, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 8th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the TIMES, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—JAN. 8, A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING but little money, some visiting cards, and two breast-pins. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at No. 577 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

ANNIE.—THE SNOW-STORM PREVENTS ME coming this evening. Will be there Sunday evening, Jan. 17, 1867. GEORGE.

C. L. M.—THERE IS A LETTER FOR YOU IN the Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1867.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST PERFORMANCE OF THE BLACK CROOK,

with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, AND THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

On this occasion will be presented NEW DANCES, NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC, &c.

TWENTY-SECOND GRAND MATINEE.

TO-MORROW (Saturday) Jan. 19, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

ADMISSION TO MATINEE:

Parquette and Dress Circle	$1
Family Circle	50c.

Curtain rises at night 7¾; at Matinee 1.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers, Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker

CENDRILLON, now being produced with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY AND MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE, under the immediate supervision of Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.

A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES, AND A POWERFUL CAST.

GRAND CENDRILLON MATINEE, SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 2 o'clock.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

LAST BENEFIT IN AID OF THE MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.

The Committee beg to announce that this event will will take place on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 22, on which occasion Miss FANNY MORANT, Mr. GEORGE JORDAN, and many other DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS, together with the popular NEW-YORK THEATRE COMPANY, will appear in Tom Taylor's celebrated comedy of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, and other attractive entertainments.

Doors open at 12½ o'clock; performance commences at 1½ o'clock.

Admission to all parts of the house, $1. Box office now open.

WALLACK'S.

EXTRA NOTICE.

It is respectfully announced that on MONDAY, JAN. 21, the performance will be for the BENEFIT of the families of the SEAMEN who were lost during the late OCEAN YACHT RACE.

Mr. Lester Wallack and the whole strength of the company will appear on the occasion.

HARTZ'S TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,

Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.

THIS EVENING at 8; SATURDAY at 2.

By request, "THE REAL INDIAN BASKET TRICK," the most exciting feat ever witnessed; "THE FLOATING HEAD," "GROWTH OF FLOWERS," and the "WONDROUS HAT," pronounced by the Press and public the FOUR "GREATEST ILLUSIONS" ever presented to an audience. HERR HASELMAYER will perform a Solo on the Wood and India Rubber Instrument, invented and made by himself. Tickets, 50c.; reserved seats, $1; for sale at the Hall from 9 till 4. Doors open at 7½. MATINEE. Doors open at 1½. Children half price. The Chickering piano is used at these seances.

ALFRED H. PEASE'S

ANNUAL GRAND CONCERT AT STEINWAY HALL, TO-MORROW EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Tickets $1, and reserved Chairs $1 50. For sale at Steinway's.

STEINWAY HALL.

TWENTY-FIRST GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT, SUNDAY, Jan. 20, at 8 o'clock.

First appearance at these Concerts of the wonderful Boy Soprano, MASTER RICHARD COKER.

First appearance of the favorite Buffo, SIGNOR STRINI.

Dr. H. S. Cutler, Mr. G. W. Colby, Mr. Theo. Thomas and his full orchestra.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.

CARL WOLFSOHN'S SIXTH BEETHOVEN MATINEE, TO-DAY, at 3 o'clock. Doors open at 2½. The programme for this concert will include the celebrated SONATE PATHETIQUE, in C minor op. 13.

Admission $1. Subscription tickets $5 each.

For sale at Steinway's.

STEINWAY HALL.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

PUBLIC REHEARSAL No. 8, ON SATURDAY, JAN. 19, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

Admission 50 cents. Subscriptions received and tickets for sale at the usual places.

L. SPIER, Secretary.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS,

No. 720 Broadway.

CINDER-LEON AND MADAGASCAR BALLET.
CINDER-LEON AND THE ONLY LEON.
CINDER-LEON AND SEYMOURGALL.
CINDER-LEON AND ALLENALINI.
CINDER-LEON AND KELLIFANTI.
CINDER-LEON AND DEMON DANCE.

EXERCISE, HEALTH AND RECREATION.

THE GYMNASIUM OF MR. HENRY GEBHARD, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st. and Broadway, Presents every advantage for physical culture, promotion of health and vigor, &c., to both sexes of every age. New classes are now forming. Academy open from 6 A. M. till 10 P. M. Private instruction given in the perfect art of skating on ice. Also fencing and sparring.

MME. MONTANIA'S

SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS, 25 cents per dozen. No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st. The best in all respects.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.

The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1867.

A staff of thoroughly educated and experienced professors conduct the English, classical, scientific, mathematical and military departments of the Academy.

Strict attention is given to the moral and religious instruction of cadets.

For circulars apply to the following patrons of the Academy in New-York City: Rev. B. F. Stead, Astoria, L. I.; Chas. H. Rogers, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st.; Thomas Rutter, Yorkville; or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE

Opens its next session on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6. This College is distinguished for the thorough and practical education which it gives in all the branches of a full Academic and Collegiate course of study, adapted to young ladies. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D.D., President.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Complete Commercial, Scientific and Classical Instruction, Modern Languages, Preparation for College. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

REDUCTION OF TERMS.—GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Specialties—Penmanship and Bookkeeping. Practical instruction. One-half the usual rates will be charged for a short time only. The attention of young men is especially invited to the opportunity. Circulars at Institute.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teaches Book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—TOWNSEND'S Commercial Academy, No. 260 Bowery. Private instruction, day and evening, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, &c. Rooms for ladies; no classes.

FRENCH CONVERSATION TAUGHT BY a well-educated lady from Paris, in classes or private. Apply to or address MLLE. G., Bancroft House.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.— White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

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A LADY OF SOME EXPERIENCE IN teaching, wishes a position as daily governess in a school or private family in the City or vicinity, to teach the English branches, French, and the rudiments of Latin. Address INSTRUCTION, Station L, New-York Post-office.

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PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.

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The best and most complete in use.

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WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y., and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE SETS OF GOOD second-hand woolen machinery, for the manufacture of Tweeds and other heavy cloths. Parties having suitable machinery of that kind for sale may find a purchaser by addressing JOSEPH GOULD, Uxbridge, Canada West.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the talented comedienne, MRS. G. C. HOWARD who will appear in her original personation of TOPSEY, TOPSEY, EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 7¾, in the great American Drama entitled UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

On exhibition at all hours, the ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS, INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH.

COLLECTIONS OF CURIOSITIES have been purchased from nearly EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE, and this establishment now contains more and rarer wonders than were collected in the Museum lately burned.

OVER 3,000 SPECIMENS of Heads, Horns, Tusks and Skins of rare African Animals captured by GORDON CUMMING, the GREAT LION-HUNTER.

A FAT BOY, 16 years old, weighing 526 lbs.

A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.

Just added to the Grand Aquaria, FOUR LIVING SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, weighing 20 pounds.

COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, and OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES. A LEOPARD CHILD.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—COMEDIE.

SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 19, LA PAPILLONNE, Comedy in three acts, by Victorien Sardou.

NEXT TUESDAY—LE VOYAGE DE MR. PERRICHON, comedy.

Ticket office at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

WALDEN'S OPERA HOUSE,

PATERSON, N. J.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, BENEFIT OF MR. J. W. WALLACK, WHEN HE APPEARS AS FAGIN IN OLIVER TWIST.

GRAND FANCY DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL

OF THE CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE AT IRVING HALL,

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JAN. 18, FRIDAY.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS.

SPLENDID DECORATIONS. PERFUMED FOUNTAINS.

GRAND ORCHESTRA, WITH SOLOS, under the direction of M. GAFFRE.

ASTONISHING SURPRISES.

The programme contains, among others, for the first time in New-York, THE GREAT BATTLE QUADRILLE, THE CAPTURE OF PUEBLA. THE INFERNAL QUADRILLE OF LE FILLE DE L'ENFERS, with flamme Bengale, &c. GRAND HISTORICAL PROCESSION AND MARCH IN COSTUME.

Tickets may be obtained of A. Salmon, No. 52 Warren-st.; Louis de Arze, Spanish Consulate, No. 29 Broadway; L. Koppel, No. 11 Ann-st.; J. Blum, No. 55 Warren-st.; E. Dechaux, Howard-st.; A. Flauraud, No. 439½ Broadway; H. Dardonville, No. 678 Broadway; Delmonico's, 14th-st.; Francis Kinzler, Hoffman House, 25th-st. and Broadway.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.

The Thirty-eighth Annual Ball of the late Volunteer Fire Department will take place at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1867. Tickets $5 each, admitting a gentleman and two ladies; extra lady's ticket, $2; to be procured as usual of the officers or any member of the Committee.

The proceeds, as heretofore, will be applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of our deceased associates, who nobly sacrificed their lives in striving to protect the lives and property of their fellow-citizens.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President, No. 502 Broadway.

JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.

A. J. DELATOUR, Treasurer, No. 25½ Wall-st.

THE NEXT GRAND SOIREE OF THE National Conservatory of Music, No. 83 Madison-av., will be given to Monday's pupils THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY'S GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT TO MR. WILLIAM WILD, their faithful Librarian for fourteen years, at Steinway Hall, TUESDAY, Jan. 22, for which occasion the best talent of New-York have volunteered their services. Chorus rehearsals Monday evenings at Dr. Cheever's Church.

Tickets $1, to be had at the piano rooms of Decker & Co., No. 419 Broome-st., and T. S. Berry No. 593 Broadway; also at the music-stores.

LECTURES.

PROF. AGASSIZ'S LECTURES—DELIVERED by invitation of the New-York Association for the advancement of Science and Art. The course consisting of six lectures, will be delivered in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, as follows:

TUESDAY, Feb. 5. Subject—*The Geological Formation of the Valley of the Amazon.*
MONDAY, Feb. 11—*The River, its Basin and Tributaries.*
TUESDAY, Feb. 12—*The Ancient Glaciers in the Tropics.*
MONDAY, Feb. 18—*The Aquatic Animals of the Amazon.*
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20—*The Land Animals of South America.*
TUESDAY, Feb. 26—*The Monkeys and Native Inhabitants.*

Commencing at 8 o'clock each evening. Price of a ticket for the whole course $5, the number will be limited to the capacity of the hall. Tickets can be obtained at the following places: Milhau, Druggist, No. 183 Broadway; Hegeman & Co., Druggists, under the St. Nicholas Hotel; Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway; Scribner & Co., No. 654 Broadway; T. T. Green, Druggist, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; Caswell & Mack, Druggists, under Fifth-av. Hotel; American News Company, No. 115 Nassau-st.; H. B. Lane, *Times* Building, No. 41 Park-row. The rooms of the Association, Cooper Institute, second floor.

The tickets already subscribed, 800 in number, will be delivered immediately to the subscribers in person.

A. A. FAVARGER'S EXPOSITION OF how to learn to speak French, takes place TO-DAY at 3 o'clock, at No. 9 University-place. The one in Brooklyn on MONDAY, at 3 o'clock, at the Packer Institute. A class of fifty will be organized to meet five times a week, each member contributing $30 for a term of 20 lessons.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

DECKER BROTHERS, NO. 91 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A careful and official search made at the United States Patent-office in Washington has proved that no PATENT FOR AN IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES was ever granted by the United States to any person by the name of Decker, EXCEPT TO THE MEMBERS of the firm of DECKER BROTHERS, of New-York City. The public are, therefore, repeatedly cautioned against buying any Decker Patent Piano not having been manufactured by DECKER BROTHERS, No. 91 Bleecker-st., New-York, and not having on the iron plate on the left hand side, in raised letters, the words, DECKER BROTHERS' PATENT, JUNE, 1863.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, manufacturers of PIANO-FORTES with PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS, patented Aug. 14, 1866.—This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.

WAREROOMS—135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.

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Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

A THOROUGH LADY TEACHER OF the piano desires a few more pupils. Terms $15 and $20 per quarter. Address R. C. D., care of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

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DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 212 5th-av., New-York.

Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.

NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—AT 7¾.

EDWIN BOOTH, in his great role of BERTUCCIO, IN THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

THIS EVENING, (Friday, Jan. 18,) will be presented Tom Taylor's adaptation of Victor Hugo's great play, entitled, THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH....as....BERTUCCIO, The Jester.

Miss RACHEL NOAH, Miss IDA VERNON.

Mr. BARTON HILL, and a powerful cast.

SATURDAY, Jan. 19—For the last time, THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

MONDAY, Jan. 21—For the last time, ROMEO AND JULIET.

TUESDAY, Jan. 22—HAMLET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

It is respectfully intimated that in consequence of the unprecedented demand for seats THE FREE LIST is suspended until further notice.

"OURS!"

With its fine cast, superb scenery, correct military costumes, splendid military band, moonlight march of the troops, striking dramatic situations, pathetic interest and comic scenes, every night till further notice.

The combination of NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS comprised in the above play has produced an amount of enthusiasm unparalleled in Wallack's Theatre.

For cast of characters and synopsis of scenery, see small bills. Seats secured six days in advance.

MONDAY, Jan. 21, The above play will be given for the BENEFIT of the families of the seamen who were lost in the late OCEAN YACHT RACE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..........DIRECTOR.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, LA SONNAMBULA. LA SONNAMBULA.

Bellini's beautiful opera entire. FOR THE BENEFIT BENEFIT OF MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS, the accomplished Directress of the eminently successful RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.

TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, GRAND ENGLISH OPERA MATINEE, DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

Admission to Matinee 75 cents, to all parts of the house. No extra charge for reserving seats.

SATURDAY NIGHT—Only repetition of FRA DIAVOLO.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MESSRS. MILES AND YOUNG, Janitors of the late New Bowery.

W. H. WHALLEY has volunteered.

MISS FANNY HERRING—THE FULL COMPANY.

LYSIAH, THE ABANDONED. DOMINIQUE, THE DESERTER. PADDY MILES' BOY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........Director

THE NEW HORSE COMEDY, THE GREAT EVENT OF 1867. JOCKEY-CLUB RACES. JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

Received at each representation with PEALS OF LAUGHTER AND ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE. HORSE COMEDIANS! REAL RACES!

A NOVEL AND EXCITING PRODUCTION.

Previous to the "comedy" a brilliant display of DASHING HORSEMANSHIP AND ELEGANT ACROBATIC FEATS.

MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEW FIFTH-AV. OPERA HOUSE.

ADJOINING FIFTH-AV. HOTEL.

MORE NOVELTY. UN BALLO MASCHERA. RUNNING THE BLOCKADE. GEO. CHRISTY IN NEW SPECIALTY. DANCING ON THE BRAIN. SKATING AT CENTRAL PARK. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 2½ P. M.

UNION HALL

Broadway and 23d-st.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX

SCENES thirty feet in width, weighing 1,000 pounds, pronounced by the best judges the finest and LARGEST PANORAMA IN THE WORLD, Illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents.

Doors open every evening at 7; commence at 7¾.

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 o'clock; commence at 3.

ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor.

BASE BALL ON ICE.

The return match between the Eckford and Fulton Clubs, to be played on FRIDAY NEXT, Jan. 18, on the Satellite Skating Lake, Williamsburgh. A splendid pair of skates to be presented to the best player on the winning side. The cars leave Peck-slip ferry every five minutes to the door.

ROSA BONHEUR'S HORSE FAIR

and other valuable Paintings now on exhibition at F. W. DERBY'S new Art Rooms, at No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st. Admission 25 cents.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

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HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 29 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. CORBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of stricture, nervous and general debility and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicines, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av. or sent by mail. Address Box 2,3?9 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID, BE WISE IN TIME.—"Electricity is the only immediate emmenagogue," (monthly restorative) without risk or danger. So says Prof. Thompson, of the London University. Applied and relief guaranteed by Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 33 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York. Beware of poisonous drugs and operations. Send stamp for ladies' private letter of advice—worth fifty books. Home attention for patients during expected illness.

IF YOU HAVE A SLIGHT COUGH, DON'T neglect it, but go at once to P. B. KNAPP & CO. and get a bottle of their VEGETABLE COUGH BALSAM.

Sold at No. 362 Hudson-st., near King, and by druggists generally.

It will cure you.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

THE AFFLICTED WILL FIND CERTAIN and speedy relief by calling on Dr. WEST, No. 545 Broadway, where they will find a true friend and competent adviser. Consultations strictly confidential.

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A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.: his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis. [illegible] nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

THE SNOW STORM.

Effects of the Fall in the City and Suburbs.

Detention of Trains on All the Railroads.

Business Impeded and Affairs Generally Snow-bound.

The Rivers Filled with Ice, and Ferry Transit Difficult.

Novel Scenes in the Streets—The Carnival of Sleighs and Snow-Shovelers.

The Bright and Dark Side of the Heaviest Snow Storm for Ten Years.

The storm, the coming of which was duly announced by our City seers and soothsayers, for a wonder, came down upon us something after the fashion predicted. A sudden change of temperature about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, and the gathering of dense shadows overhead, shutting out the pleasant moonlight, were the first indications of the immediate presence of the weird visitor from the north. Shortly before 11 o'clock the snow began to fall, continuing without intermission until noon yesterday. The good, sensible people, who go to bed when they ought, were much surprised when, peeping through their window-blinds after daybreak, they got their eye-full of the transfigured City. Six inches of snow, to speak within bounds, lay in the centre of the street, and huge piles of drift on either side lay up against the stoops. Basements were choked up, and familiar pathways thereto were unrecognizable. The milkmen and the bakers' boys wandered knee deep in search of their customers, whose homes had lost their identity. Along each sidewalk ran a narrow line of pathway made by the early plodders on their way to work, partially filled or renewed again in its distinctness as the snow or the pedestrian was the master of the situation. As the morning advanced industrious maids not too proud to sweep a stoop went to the work with energy. Boys already armed with broom and shovel found liberal customers everywhere, and not a few even of the dignified owners of brown stone fronts condescended to aid the willing urchins at their labors.

The car tracks had been wisely cared for by the snow-plows during the night, or yesterday must have been an idle day in the lower part of the City. Although they did not run so frequently, we have not heard of a stoppage of the cars on any of the City lines. Luckily for the poor horses, four of them to a car, persons only who were called out of doors by sheer necessity left their homes throughout the day. There was a noticeable absence of ladies in the down-town cars, as there was also of the very young people on their way to school, who usually crowd their elders most uncomfortably in the early morning.

BROADWAY.

In storm or sunshine Broadway is the theatre of scenes. It is as individual in its way as if it were a city by itself. Every other street or avenue has certain belongings peculiar to itself and distinct from those of its neighboring street or avenue, either in the nature of its traffic or the distinctiveness of its *habitués*; but Broadway seems to have its sample of each and all of these, just as the great river partakes of all the components of its tributaries. To talk of Broadway, then, is to tell the story of the City. When the footpaths were cleared off, the snow rose on either side like a river's banks, and between these, with more than the usual indulgence in explosives, carters, stagemen and expressmen drove their unwilling teams. As early as noon the sleighs began to show themselves, of every shape and size. The expressmen seemed to be the first in the field on runners. These were soon followed by the less shapely and ill-cared-for sleds of the cartmen, and these again by the gaily-painted equipages of the pleasure-loving, all gliding into the great avenue from every street. The scene at this time, looking down the City, with Canal-street fairly in view, was novel, as it was animating, in the extreme. The window-sills, frieze-tops, architraves and ornamental projections everywhere, on either side, were flecked with snow. The huge panes of plate glass, frosted with fantastic shapes, shut in the motley array of wares which it was their duty to discover. The noisy rush of wheels upon the uneven pavement was missing, and in its stead was heard the pleasant ringing of sleigh bells, or the jingling of those attached to the horses' collars, with noiseless wheels behind them; the cheerful shouts of caution from the drivers, and the pleasant echoes of the "kindly human voice," in conversation on the footpaths, so rarely heard in Broadway.

THE GALE.

About 3 o'clock the scene lost its charm somewhat, but not its novelty. A gale from the northwest sprang up, carrying with it from the housetops clouds of blinding drift. Rushing furiously along the streets it gathered up the loose snow-flakes like chaff and flung them against everything animate or inanimate which barred its progress. Whirling when met by conflicting currents, it almost buried the half-blind pedestrians in swift-made shrouds, from which they extricated themselves, half stifled, to run for shelter to the nearest hospitable doorway. Sleigh-riding was no longer enjoyable; far from it. The occupants of these graceful locomotives, who but a few moments before lay back loungingly in their seats, the envy of all who trudged their way on foot and of the many who huddled together in the stages, now vied with blue noses, peeping out of the snowdrift which covered everything that lacked heat enough to melt it, wish themselves heartily at their snug firesides, in which direction the almost obliterated John turned the heads of the steaming horses, driving as if for dear life.

The gale continued until night set in, when it somewhat abated, having in the meantime not only swept the housetops and the window-sills, and the fringes off all projections, but also every biped from the streets whom the lingering delays of business or other dread necessity of the hour did not hold back from the seasonable comforts of a home.

When night gathered down the City was as silent almost as a grave-yard, excepting only in the main avenues and in a few of the leading streets. Ghostly figures moved stealthily and noiselessly along, disappearing here and there at the sepulchral-looking entrances to their homes, and were it not for the interrupting echoes of the collar bells of the horses in the cars, or the encouraging shouts of the drivers, heard now and then, as the wind blew toward the listener, the lonely wanderer homeward might have warmed himself with the fancy that he was the last of his race in a frozen City.

MILDER.

As the more advanced hours of the night arrived, the wind moderated, as Artemus would say, muchly—and, notwithstanding the bitter lesson sleigh-goers had been taught when caught out in the afternoon, by 10 o'clock every street was alive again with the glittering throng, and the very air made jocund with their merriment. Where they all came from is a mystery—not the people, but the sleighs. The virgin snow was spotted over by the moving things as were the Egyptian corn-fields by the locusts. Up the Bowery they rushed, some tenanted by the inky-lipped swaggerers of the footpath and the billiard-room; others by your pleasure-loving Teutons, their wives and little ones, wrapped up beyond all recognition by their nearest relatives; others again by the laughing belles, brunettes and blondes of Division-street going Parkward with their bhoys, and not so anxious as the Teuton ladies to hide their charms from the admiring eyes of their *vis-a-vis*, but in all the radiant glories of new bonnets at first cost.

Out to the waiting vehicles at the doors of the hotels on Broadway and Fourteenth-street, down from the lofty stoops of Fifth-avenue palaces, or from the no less lofty mansions of the numbered streets in the City's centre, patted briskly, furred to the very chin, the petted ones of fortune, to be handed in by gallant cavaliers and whisked away into the night as if to some fairy carnival. Thus through all the great arteries of the City moved the joyous things in the direction of Central Park—the great rendezvous [illegible]. To describe their wanderings there, or sketch the scenes humorous or pathetic—the collisions, the races, the upsetting into the swallowing drifts, the namby pamby speeches of lack-a-daisy lovers, the soft replies of scarcely softer fair ones, the playful wit of others and the repartees they led to, or to sigh for the broken heads or hearts begotten of that sleighing, is not the labor of an hour with the printers pawing the air for copy.

THE RIVERS.

The blinding storm, almost as dense as a November fog, alone, would have interfered considerably with the trans-river traffic yesterday. But added to this was the presence of immense drifts of ice, in many instances completely choking up the passage. The East River seems to have suffered most in this respect. Not unfrequently the ferry-boats were delayed, or at best made perilous trips across. Instances are given where the boats had to sail around huge cakes of ice, occupying over half an hour in making what should have been the shortest passage. It is said that on one occasion a Wall-street ferry-boat had to circumnavigate a field of ice, and before succeeding passed within a stone's throw of Governor's Island.

In the North River the blockade was not so great by still ice, but the passage across was much more dangerous, owing to the strong current, and even more caution on the part of the pilots of the ferry-boats was necessary. The difficulty of getting the boats into the slips on either side of the river was also great, and was an important cause of delay. The ice, broken into fragments by the boats, eddied into the slips and froze together in shapeless and almost irresistible masses, frequently resisting all the impetus brought against them, while the impatient people on the boats, or on the wharves, grinned their discomfort at each other in the most melancholy way.

No vessel able to get wharfage any where along the river remained in the stream.

BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn, of course, repeats our own disagreeable story of the obstruction to ferry traffic. On some of the trips from that side of the river, even at the busy time of the day, the ferry-boats left with but a dozen passengers. Nobody came to New-York after the morning rush who could avoid the journey. The traffic, what there was of it, was in the other direction.

The travel by railroad was greatly impeded by the snow, which in numerous places drifted in heaps to the height of three or four feet. The snow-plows were put into requisition during the previous night, and by 6 o'clock A. M. the tracks had been sufficiently cleared to enable the cars to run with double teams. In consequence of putting four horses to one vehicle, nearly one-half of the cars were withdrawn, thus making the number of trips less in proportion. The lack of the usual carrying facilities caused considerable inconvenience to passengers who crowded the platforms in a short time after leaving the point of starting, so that residents along the line were either compelled to push their way through the snow on foot, or wait an indefinite time until standing room could be secured on some later car. As in the case of the ferry boats there was comparatively little travel during the middle of the day. A partial suspension of travel was caused between the Eastern and Western Districts in the morning. A number of men with brooms, together with the snow plows, removed all obstacles, however, in a few hours, and the trips were resumed.

The storm in the interior of the Island is said to have been more furious than in the city. The trains were all behind time, but as far as ascertained no accidents occurred.

Business in the principal streets was virtually suspended during the day. Customers were few and far between. The sidewalks appeared to be almost deserted, except by those whose business compelled them to face the storm.

JERSEY.

The residents of Jersey City and Hoboken, whose duties called them to this side of the Hudson yesterday, had a busy time before reaching their destination. The car tracks were, with few exceptions, snowed up, and as they don't do things in a hurry over there, good people in haste had to walk to the ferries. What this exercise would amount to coming from Bergen Heights or the Elysian Fields, or any other of these Summer paradises, we leave to the vivid imaginations of those who tried to get along for a block's length yesterday up to their coat skirts in a modest snow drift in the City. When, with extraordinary labor and no ordinary bravery, they arrived at the river's edge, the perils they had passed through were as nothing to those experienced by some on the way over. Two of the boats from Hoboken became wedged in the ice and were carried down opposite the Battery, and on neither the Desbrosses-street nor Cortlandt-street boats were the trips by any means enjoyable. The railroad trains were also most irregular. The train which left Philadelphia at 6 A. M. arrived in Jersey City at 3 P. M., having been nine hours on the road. The train that left Jersey City at 10:10 o'clock A. M. for Philadelphia, had only reached Newark at 12:15 P. M. Several citizens of Jersey City, on their way to Trenton, left the cars at Newark and took the next train home.

NEWARK.

In Newark the city cars were snowed off the track, so that New-York business men, who out of economy or love of good air had sought and found easy rents and oxygen in the pleasant streets or suburbs of Newark, had their share of trouble in getting to their *alma mater* yesterday.

THE RAILROADS.

As in Jersey, so with the Long Island railroads, and also with the New-Haven line, the traffic on all being delayed. No disasters have yet been heard of. The Eastern mails due here early in the morning did not arrive till 12 M., and as before stated the Philadelphia morning train was nine hours on the way. The snow in many places on the tracks was four to five feet deep.

STEAMERS IN TROUBLE.

The two European steamers which arrived on Wednesday and got so surrounded by the ice opposite Quarantine as to be unapproachable in small boats, succeeded after great exertions in getting up to their piers in the City, where the passengers were landed. The usual method of landing at Castle Garden by tug having been set aside owing to the impossibility of the vessels riding in the stream with safety.

A ship ashore on the West Bank was reported at noon, yesterday, from Sandy Hook.

SHADOWS ON THE SNOW.

If the storm, the details of which we have given above, was productive of nothing to grieve us beyond the inconveniences to which it subjects those to whom travel, or the occupations which call the thousands from their comfortable homes in all weathers, are duties, our record should end here, for these are but trifles, after all, and well offset by the enjoyments which spring out of the presence of this rude visitor. But we cannot but note, how many there are, even in our City, with its almost unnumbered charitable institutions, and many avenues of employment for the thrifty, to whom such a storm as that in which our City is now wrapped comes with suffering and privation. The unfortunate, the improvident—ill-housed, ill-clad—with pockets unprovided to procure comforts called for by such a visitation, must needs suffer intensely. But the charitable hearts and ready hands are many, and none, we are sure, whose necessities are grievous and made known to our Police, will want long either a helping official hand, or the ministering aid of more fortunate neighbors.

Knocking at your basement doors with ready shovel, come little ones with needy mothers. Give them work. Sweeping the crossings with untiring brooms, you will trip upon them hourly only knee high. Give your pennies. Knocking at your hearts for sympathy, you will find near your office or your home, the shivering wretch who shames to beg, yet shuns the prison's shelter. Help him if you can. Bring sunshine to these shadows on the snow!

The Storm in Rhode Island—Railroads Blockaded.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Jan. 17.

The snow-storm that commenced at one o'clock this morning cleared up at ten this evening. It is the heaviest fall of snow we have had for several years, and is badly drifted by the gale.

Business was nearly suspended to-day. No trains have arrived on the Stonington, Boston or Hartford Railroads. The trains are snowed in on them all. The morning train for Worcester reached here with three engines at 5 o'clock this evening. Probably the trains will run regularly over this road to-morrow. Trains ran on the Bristol Road till noon, and then suspended.

The street cars have been taken off, and but few vehicles can be found in the streets.

The Snow-Storm at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Jan. 17.

Between four and five inches of snow fell here last night, and to-day has been the coldest of the season. The trains on the railroads were very much detained. No trains arrived to-day from the East on the Pittsburgh Railroad, being detained by the heavy snow, which is four feet deep in some places.

The Eastern day express train on the Pittsburgh Railroad which left here this morning broke the driving-axle of the engine near Wilkinsburgh, and the entire train was thrown off the track. No one was injured.

The Storm in Connecticut—Trains Delayed.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Jan. 17—6 P. M.

The heaviest snow-storm that has occurred here for ten years has prevailed here to-day.

It commenced last night at midnight and has just ceased. Snow has fallen to the depth of twenty inches, and being accompanied by a gale of wind, is very badly drifted, in some places to the depth of twenty feet. Trains on all the roads are greatly delayed. No train has yet passed over the New-London road, but two trains are out, each way, endeavoring to cut through.

The morning train on Canal road has just arrived, drawn by two engines.

Only two trains have arrived from New-York.

The trains of the Hartford road have all passed through, about three hours behind time, drawn by two engines.

It is expected that all the roads will be cleared by to-morrow.

The Storm in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan 17.

The trains on all the roads leading to the City are much delayed on account of snow.

New-York papers of this morning did not reach here until 7 o'clock P. M.

On the Baltimore Central Railroad the trains are only able to proceed seven miles from this city.

The Weather.

MEADVILLE, Penn., Thursday, Jan. 17.

Six inches of snow fell last night. The snow is very light, and the wind to-day is very high.

All the trains on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad are late.

BOSTON, Mass., Thursday, Jan. 17—1 P. M.—The storm still continues without any sign of holding up. About eighteen inches of snow has fallen. A heavy northeast gale is prevailing outside. Some of the Western trains are detained by snow drifts.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Jan. 17.—A snow-storm commenced at 1 o'clock this morning, and has increased in intensity and violence until now, 2 P. M., the steam and street railroads are blocked, and the streets becoming almost impassable.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Jan. 17.—A heavy northeast snow-storm prevails here, but railway travel is very little impeded as yet. Thermometer 18°.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 17.—Weather cold, with heavy northwest wind.

THE GLACIERS OF SWITZERLAND.

Lecture by Prof. A. Guyot at the Chapel of the Rutgers Institute, Fifth-avenue.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, only a small audience gathered last evening in the chapel of the Rutgers Institute, Fifth-avenue, to listen to a lecture by Prof. A. GUYOT. The learned Professor prefaced the lecture with a brief allusion to the circumstance of his recent visit, in company with other tourists, to the mountains of Switzerland. After dwelling for a few minutes upon the floral beauties of the region, he passed on to notice his subject proper, "The Glaciers of Switzerland." A glacier, he said, is a field or immense mass of ice, filling a grand valley, to the thickness of from 200 to 1,000 feet, and extending often as far as 9 miles from the place of its inception. From the great heighth above, when we look down upon these valleys of ice, they appear to be great frozen streams, and such, indeed, they are. If we follow them upward, we shall find that they meet the great snow line that everlastingly keeps its place upon the tops of the cloud-bathed mountains of the Alps. Go below them upon the mountain side, and you will find at your feet, in many places, great fragments of transparent ice that have fallen off from the glaciers above; and woe to the traveler who incautiously ventures near such spots when whole fields of ice are separated from the main body, and come tumbling over the craggy sides of the great mountains! Many, very many, have thus suddenly been cut off, and forever buried from the sight of their fellows by the massive fragments of the glacier. So tremendous is the pressure of air caused by their fall that very often the houses of the inhabitants of the mountain slopes and villages are lifted from their places, and carried uninjured to spots several hundred feet from where they originally stood. This is the case where there has been no contact with the ice—the simple pressure of the air being sufficient to produce the result. Immense trees, that would seem by their circumference to be able to withstand the tornado almost, are often found literally broken into short lengths by this motion of the air caused by the falling ice. We have thus commenced our acquaintance with the glacier; let us follow it to its source. This, we will invariably find, is a huge vault of ice, from 20 to 50 feet high, from which pours out a living stream of yellowish water. Trace the Rivers Rhine, Rhone, Aar, and others of Switzerland, to their origin, and you will find their birthplace in just such vaults as the one just mentioned. From these ice-vaults, the contents of which are continually replenished by the melting snow that caps the mountain tops, we may trace the glacier down to its final resting place, marking its ever varying course—now extending in a direct line for thousands of feet, and then descending a steep precipice, which breaks its surface into countless openings or cavities which reach to the very bottom of the ice. The action of the sun upon this broken surface has the effect of sharpening the edges, until they appear at a distance like a vast array of bright needle-points. But how, the question is asked, do these immense fields of ice, reaching an altitude of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, subsist year after year, and upon almost exactly the same spots? Notwithstanding the fact that vast rivers of water flow off from these glaciers at their base, they never appear to have wasted away. As already intimated, the supply comes from the snow above the glacier. When this supply is full, the glacier increases in size; that is to say, it progresses or extends in the direction of its lowest base. When the supply is insufficient, the size of the body of ice decreases, and appears to retreat. But this retreat is only apparent, and quite unreal. During the night the traveler may sleep upon the surface of the glacier, with very little grass—gathered from the adjoining clefts of the mountain—beneath him, and not feel any moisture. In the morning, at about 7 o'clock, there is a slight melting of the ice; at 8 or 9 o'clock a few rivulets may be seen coursing down the direction of the valley; by the hour of noon, immense rivers of water are to be observed running to the foot of the glaciers. The surface of these ice-valleys is perforated with vertical holes, which reach downward until often they find an ending place at the bottom of the glacier. These holes are usually filled with water, and if we follow them downward, we shall find invariably small stones or pebbles, which have been forced through the ice from above by the action of the sun upon them—these bodies being darker than the ice, absorb more of the sun's rays, and becoming heated, melt an opening before them. The contrary is true, of large stones or boulders, which are precipitated upon the glacier from above. Their thickness makes it impossible that they should, within the short hours of a day's sunshine, become heated through, and hence they act as a protection for the ice beneath them, from the burning rays of Sol. Very often there will be found vast numbers of these bowlders standing upon sharp pinnacles of ice, several feet high, bearing the appearance of having been lifted by some means to their present elevation.

At this point the Professor concluded, with the hope expressed that on Monday evening next he should be able to finish the lecture.

The speaker used a number of large diagrams to illustrate the principal points of his discourse, and throughout commanded the most earnest attention and evident satisfaction of his audience.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE UPON A LITTLE GIRL.—Officer QUINN, of the Eighth Ward Police, on Wednesday evening, brought to the station a young girl named SARAH BENJAMIN, 12 years of age, who resides at No. 571 Broadway, with her parents. The child was evidently suffering considerable pain, and labored under great mental excitement. She informed the Sergeant in charge that she had been sent to FREDERICK's photograph gallery, No. 587 Broadway, by her parents, and as she was on her way home a man accosted her and so intimidated her by sundry threats as to compel her to accompany him to No. 609 Broadway, near West Houston-street. The villain dragged his unwilling victim into a hallway, and there committed an outrageous and indecent assault upon her, resulting in severe injuries in her efforts to escape from her assailant. After a detention of half an hour, the poor girl succeeded in effecting her release, when she called upon the officer for assistance. Officer QUINN made a strict search of the premises where the outrage was committed, but did not succeed in making an arrest. Miss BENJAMIN was taken home by the Police, and Police Surgeon POOLER was called to attend her. He reports the patient in a critical condition. The ruffian has not yet been arrested.

LARGE FIRE IN WALKER-STREET.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the third floor of No. 119 Walker-street, occupied by A. C. MCKINLEY & Co., manufacturers of plumbers' brass work. The flames spread rapidly to the second floor, when the roof and walls fell, and the fire was speedily extinguished. The loss sustained by MCKINLEY & Co. is about $2,000, partly insured. The first and second floors were occupied by CHARLES E. HARTSHORN, fire-engine maker, who owns the building also; loss on stock, $12,000; insured for $3,000; and a loss of $5,000 on building, insured for $1,500. A portion of the second floor is also occupied by JACOB COOMB, silver-plater, who sustained light loss; insured for $700. The building No. 117 is owned and occupied on the first and second floors by KRABBE & Co., gas-pipe makers, who suffer a loss of $1,000 on stock and $500 on building; fully insured. The third floor is occupied by MAYER & LANG, brass-cock makers; stock damaged $1,000, insured for $3,000. The fourth floor is occupied by J. D. ROBERTSON, whose loss is slight.

DEATH OF AN OLD NEWSPAPER REPORTER.—Mr. DAVID RUSSELL LEE, for over twenty-six years attached to the New-York Press as a reporter, died on Sunday last at an advanced age. Mr. LEE was a native of England, and during his youth and early manhood followed a seafaring life. On his arrival in this country he turned his attention to the Press, and soon became recognised as an efficient and skillful reporter. At the same time he contributed many articles to the periodicals of the day—his letters on yachting, published in a sporting paper, attracting particular attention. During the last twelve or fifteen years of his life he devoted himself especially to law reporting, and his small, spare form and marked features were as well known in most of our Court-rooms as those of the Judges themselves. An unfortunate incident in his domestic affairs embittered the last years of his life, and led him to the too free use of stimulants. During the last two or three years Mr. LEE had been incapable of any protracted exertion. His funeral took place on Wednesday last from St. Mark's Church.

SUICIDE OF AN INVALID.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GOVER, at No. 116 Leonard-street, on the body of Mrs. LOUISA MANDELL, who committed suicide by hanging herself. It appeared in evidence that the deceased had suffered considerably from rheumatism, and became much depressed in spirits in consequence of the expressed belief of the physician that she could not be cured. On Wednesday afternoon, while her husband was absent on business, Mrs. MANDELL sent her son GEORGE, who had just returned from school, out of the house on an errand. The unfortunate woman then proceeded to her room and hung herself to a nail in the wall, using a piece of bed-cord for the purpose. When the son returned he made search for his mother, and discovered her quite dead. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts in the case. The deceased was a native of Germany, and 32 years of age.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—A one-armed man, unknown, was found lying dead in the stone-yard, corner Fifty-fifth street and Eleventh-avenue, at a late hour last night. The deceased was apparently about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height, had sandy goatee and dark hair, and was dressed in light striped cassimere pants and vest, black frock-coat and black slouch hat. It is supposed that he committed suicide, as an empty pistol was lying beside him. The body was removed to the Morgue for identification.

ACCIDENTS.—A lad named PATRICK SULLIVAN was run over yesterday afternoon by a sleigh, at the corner of Broadway and Walker streets, and severely injured. He was taken to his residence, at No. 97 Walker-street.....A young lady named ELLEN MORILLA was, it is feared, fatally injured by the falling of an awning in front of No. 647 Eighth-avenue, while she was on her way homeward yesterday afternoon. She was taken to her residence, at No. 148 West Forty-eighth-street, by her friends.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE AT THE CAPITAL.—The Committee having the arrangements for the meeting on "Equal Suffrage at the Capital," which was announced to be held last evening at the Cooper Institute, postponed the meeting, in consequence of the inclement weather, until Monday evening, the 21st inst.

LECTURE POSTPONED.—Rev. G. C. ESRAY's lecture on "American Manhood," which was to have been delivered in the St. John's M. E. Church last evening, was postponed until further notice in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

BALL.—The ball of the Cercle Francais de L'Harmonie will be given this (Friday) evening, at Irving hall.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

ROBBERY AT HIGHBRIDGEVILLE.—The residence of Mr. ALONZO HOLLISTER, on Highbridgeville-avenue, in the vicinity of Highbridgeville, was entered by some burglars, by means of skeleton keys, through the front door, on last Wednesday night, about 11 o'clock, soon after the family had retired for the night. They awoke Mr. HOLLISTER, however, as they were leaving the house with the stolen articles. He left his room, taking a six-shooter in his hand; but on reaching the lower part of the house they were not to be found. They took $250 from the drawer of a bureau in the back parlor, and $50 worth of silverware, besides Mr. HOLLISTER's overcoat and boots, valued at $75, which he had left in the lower hall.

SERIOUS CASUALTY AT MORRISANIA.—On yesterday morning WILLIAM FRIDACH, 37 years of age, while at work at a large buzz saw, in the repair shop of the Harlem Railroad, on Railroad-avenue, near Twelfth-street, Morrisania, was knocked down insensible by a piece of board which flew from the saw, breaking two of his ribs of the right side, and also fracturing his right arm above and below the elbow. He was conveyed to his residence in a carriage. It is thought by physicians that he is fatally injured.

FIRE AT WARD'S ISLAND.—The alarm of fire on Wednesday night at Morrisania, about 6 o'clock, was caused by the burning of an outbuilding on Ward's Island. The fire brigade turned out, but the ice had not frozen sufficiently hard to allow the machines to cross over to extinguish the flames. The building was entirely consumed.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DISTILLERY SEIZURE AND THE CONSEQUENCES—WHISKY INSTEAD OF COUNTERFEITING MATERIAL.—A distillery in the rear of No. 67 Hudson-avenue, said to be owned by THOMAS BOLTON, was visited on Wednesday afternoon by United States Inspector ROWAN and Deputies CHARLES and JOSEPH RAMSDEN, who, upon information received, labored under the impression that a large amount of contraband whisky was stored on the premises. Making known their errand, as well as the position they held under the Government, those about the establishment refused them admission. Upon insisting, they were violently assaulted, and CHARLES RAMSDEN was so severely injured about the head that it was found necessary to carry him to a neighboring drug-store for medical treatment. The other two were also roughly handled. Application was made at the Forty-second Precinct Police-station for aid, and a posse of men were sent to the distillery. When they arrived they discovered that not only the assailants of the officials had departed, but that all the whisky and the still besides had disappeared. They consequently returned without accomplishing anything. Capt. BROWN, Sergt. MACKELLER and Officer WARD, of the Forty-eighth Precinct, sallied forth on Thursday night with the view of ascertaining the locality of some counterfeiting den, supposed to be somewhere in the Eighth Ward. In passing through the premises of MICHAEL O'HARA, in Sixteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, they discovered a woodshed, which on examination appeared to be used as a storehouse. On further investigation they turned up four barrels of whisky (unrectified) which they seized, and arrested the owner of the shed. Mr. O'HARA stated that goods belonging to different parties were stored there, but did not know what they consisted of. He disclaimed all knowledge about the whisky, and as it could not be shown that he was the owner, he was released from custody. It is suspected, however, that the shed had been used as a whisky storehouse for some time. Night after night the neighbors see and hear wagons, coming and going from O'HARA's premises, and from information thus obtained it is believed that the liquor is manufactured somewhere about Jamaica, and brought to the City for the purpose of storage and sale. Some further developments are anticipated.

FIRES.—A fire occurred in the four-story tenement house, owned by MICHAEL CAIN, on the corner of Navy and Johnson streets, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, originating on the first floor in the liquor-saloon occupied by THOMAS GAFFNEY. The other occupants of the premises were the familes of Mrs. HART, Mrs. FARRELL, Mrs. MURRAY and Mr. FINNEGAN. The loss on building was about $600; insured. GAFFNEY's loss amounts to $500; insured in the Fireman's Trust Company. The aggregate losses of the other occupants amounts to about $600; no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by accident....A fire occurred in a third story room of No. 116 Hudson-avenue the evening previous, caused by children playing with matches. The room is occupied by Mrs. SENATE, who having work to do elsewhere, locked the children up during her absence. The screams of the children attracted the attention of the other occupants, who broke in the door and extinguished the flames before any damage of consequence had resulted.....Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the house of Mr. WM. NICHOLS, in Dean-street, near Vanderbilt-avenue, caused by the overheating of the flue of the stove. Damage $50 ... About 7 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the house of Ex-Alderman CHARLES FRANKS, No. 160 Degraw-street, caused by the window curtains taking fire from a gas jet. Loss about $1,000; insured.

THE EXCISE LAW—A NUMBER OF CASES DISMISSED.—The order of Superintendent KENNEDY, in relation to the time of the enforcement of the Excise Law, having been misunderstood by a number of liquor-dealers, who unintentionally violated one of its provisions by opening their places before sunrise, the Justices feel impelled to deal leniently with them. They announce, however, that hereafter all persons detected in violating any of the provisions of the law will not be let off so easily. The cases of the following parties arrested on Monday were adjourned, without day, by Justice BUCKLEY: August Albert, Patrick O'Brien, Henry Behrens, Richard Newton, Charles Boger, Joseph Keihl, John C. Howland, Robert Swithenbank, John Lawler, Alexander Weir, Edward Smith, Diedrich Zienken, James Donan, A. S. Van Keuren, John McNally, John Johnson and John Myers. John McDonald, for opening his place before sunrise, and Frank H. Reeves, for keeping open after midnight, were brought before Justice MOREHOUSE; examinations adjourned. Henry Cosfeld, for opening his saloon before sunrise, was fined $30 by Justice CORNWELL.

FRANKLIN'S BIRTHDAY.—Yesterday was the anniversary of FRANKLIN's birthday. The great statesman and philosopher was born in Boston on the 17th of January, 1706, and wound up his long and useful career in Philadelphia, on the 17th of April, 1790. No American ever accomplished more for the dignity and worth of our institutions, and the practical working of our republican form of government, than BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Excepting by printers' organizations, his memory has been allowed to pass with but little periodical notice, and this year with none whatever, in this City. FRANKLIN was a practical printer, a practical philosopher, and a practical statesman, and was the appropriate precursor of the progression which has characterized our civilization since his death.

INSTALLATION OF A PASTOR.—Rev. NEVIN WOODSIDE, recently called as pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Duffield-street, near Myrtle-avenue, was last evening solemnly ordained to preach. The exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. DAVID STEELE, of Philadelphia, who delivered an eloquent and impressive discourse from the 28th verse, 3d chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Romans. Remarks appropriate to the occasion were also made by Rev. Mr. REED, of Vermont, when the ceremony of ordination took place. After the singing of a hymn and prayer, the congregation was dismissed with a benediction. Notwithstanding the cold weather there was a numerous attendance of members of that and other churches.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. JAMES BOOTH, one of the contractors for raising a grain elevator, which was sunk in Atlantic Dock Basin some weeks since, was seriously, and perhaps fatally, injured yesterday by the parting of a hawser. Mr. BOOTH was struck by a lever with such force as to lift him from his feet. He fell upon his head, and was picked up insensible. The injured man was conveyed to his residence, No. 336 Hamilton-avenue.

REVOLUTIONARY RELICS.—A number of revolutionary relics have recently been exhumed in Prospect Park, consisting of bullets, cannon balls, portions of two skeletons, together with pieces of coin of revolutionary date. They were discovered near what is known as the Battle Pass, which will be traversed by the main drive.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, JAN. 18.—Nos. 3, 13, 53, 34, 39, 40, 67, 8, 18, 66, 56, 58, 84, 68, 77, 79, 83, 87, 88, 89.

NEW-JERSEY.

FIRES.—At 6:30 o'clock on Wednesday evening, a slight fire occurred in VAN BUSKIRK's stable, corner of Henderson-street and Railroad-avenue, Jersey City. Some person had pulled off a board from the rear of the stable and thrown in a lighted match, which ignited some straw in a stall. It was discovered in time to prevent material damage. The alarm of fire at 10½ P. M. was caused by the burning out of a chimney at No. 114 Newark-avenue.

SCAFFOLDING ACCIDENT.—A carpenter named JOHN KING, while employed at work on a new building at Hudson City, on Wednesday afternoon, was precipitated to the ground, a distance of two stories, by the giving away of the scaffolding. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 149 Prospect-street, Jersey City, where it was found that he had sustained serious internal injuries.

CULPABLE CARELESSNESS OF A RAILROAD EMPLOYE.—In consequence of the culpable carelessness of a flagman at the Jersey-avenue crossing, Jersey City, on Wednesday afternoon, an incoming train on the New-Jersey road ran into and smashed down a gate, which the employe had neglected to swing around across the street. Fortunately, no other damage was done.

SUDDEN DEATH.—WM. BEACH, residing at No. 114 Essex-street, Jersey City, dropped down dead in his house Wednesday afternoon. Coroner WARREN viewed the body, and death having been caused by heart-disease, a permit for burial was given.

Death of Hon. Samuel Chilton.

Hon. SAMUEL CHILTON, of Fauquier County, Va., died at his residence in Warrenton Monday last, after a protracted illness, in the sixty-third year of his age. The Alexandria *Gazette* in recording the event says: "Mr. CHILTON was so well known in this community and in this section of country that it is hardly necessary to state that he was an able lawyer and a good counsellor; that he was a man of integrity and honor; that he was a genial companion; that his intercourse with others was marked by courtesy and politeness; that he had winning manners that endeared him to the social circle. Such a character could not fail to secure him a deserved popularity, and he was always a favorite with the people. He once represented the district in which he resided in the Congress of the United States; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Virginia a few years ago, and filled various other offices of trust and honor. His latter years were clouded by the calamities of the times, but he still continued to display much of his wonted cheerfulness. At length, however, his originally fine constitution sank under the disease under which he labored, and he has passed from earth, leaving his memory for the respect and esteem of all who knew him."

Personal Items.

ROBERT DICK, a baker in Thurso, Scotland, died recently. He was considered by his neighbors to be insane, but his geological and entomological skill were so great that he was a teacher to some of the most eminent scientific men of the age. He died in utter poverty, and doubtlessly ere long he will have a monument furnished by the very men who have been scouting at his labors while he lived. He has left a very valuable collection of geological specimens to a local natural science association.

The Boston *Journal* says there is a touch of old heroism in Dr. HOWE's volunteering to go again to Greece with a shipload of supplies, if Boston contributes $20,000. He is still full of energy and enthusiasm, though forty years ago, after first fighting with the Greeks, he came home and obtained from our fathers and mothers those large supplies, which, more than anything else, gave to Greece hope and eventual independence.

The Boston *Advertiser* says: "It is stated, we do not know upon what authority, that the withdrawal of Mr. MOTLEY of Vienna is in consequence of his own request to be relieved. Mr. MOTLEY was one of a number of gentlemen of education, reputation and good breeding, sent out to represent us abroad by Mr. LINCOLN, to the great honor of the nation and with lasting benefits to our diplomacy."

A Committee which has been raising money in Texas for the purchase of a homestead for the rebel Gen. HOOD, has received a letter from him requesting them to turn the entire proceeds over for the benefit of the church. He thanked them for their kindness, but says he can earn his own bread by his own industry, and that he intends to do so while his health and strength permit.

A St. Louis paper states that among those who have, on the highest grounds of principle, severely condemned and reprobated the course of Gen. PRICE, he has friends who will welcome him back to Missouri. The same paper remarks that their acquaintance has been "interrupted" since 1861.

The Alexandria (La.) *Democrat*, of the 9th, records the arrival at that place, of RAPHAEL SEMMES. He was in excellent health, and had entered upon the discharge of his duties as Professor of Moral Philosophy in the State Seminary.

ISAAC PEABODY OSGOOD, Esq., a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1814, and one of the oldest members of the Suffolk Bar, died at his residence in Roxbury, Mass., on Saturday last. His age was nearly seventy-four years.

ORVILLE W. STORY, Esq., late Division Engineer on the canals of this State, and at one time the Republican candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, died at Rochester on Saturday, aged fifty-six.

Hon. JOHN BALDWIN, of Berea, Ohio, has given a deed for forty acres of quarry as a centenary donation to Baldwin University. The land is said to be worth at least $100,000.

The Everett statue has been completed in clay by Mr. STORY, and is now at Munich, ready for casting. It will arrive in Boston in May, and the dedication will probably take place in June.

Gen. J. S. FULLERTON has resigned his position in the army and returned to St. Louis to resume the practice of the law.

Gov. SMYTH, of New-Hampshire, declines to accept the office of President of the State Agricultural Society, to which he was recently elected.

It is stated that Madame PAREPA is about to become the wife of CARL ROSA, the violinist.

Political Items.

A letter from the editor of the Huntsville, Ala., *Advocate* states that in the report of Gov. PATTON's speech published in that paper there was no phrase, sentiment, epithet or statement but what was used and uttered by Gov. PATTON on that occasion. The editor says:

"I am told that I did not make the speech as strong as the Governor uttered it. He denounced MAT. GALLAWAY, of the Memphis *Avalanche* and the Louisville *Courier*, &c., and said we would never have peace and quiet while such, or if such, men could rule and have their way. The *Advocate* is not his apologist or defender, except so far as the same will advance what it conceives to be the best good of the people. 'Our army swore terribly in Flanders,' and I expect the precipitators equal that army in swearing at our Governor for pitching into them so here. I rather enjoy the thing." Very respectfully,
W. B. FIGURES."

HUMPHREY MARSHALL was in Frankfort, Ky., last week. A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier* says: "He has unequivocally declined having his name brought before the Convention for Governor, and as for the Senate the iron-clad would be really in his way. I trust a time may yet come when Kentucky may avail herself of the services in the National Legislature of one whose power and brilliancy of mind eminently fit him for such a position."

The Philadelphia *Press* says: "The seven votes cast for THADDEUS STEVENS, in the Union caucus of Thursday evening last, spoke for the most earnest and resolute body of citizens within our borders."

A Nashville dispatch states that the law extending suffrage to negroes will be passed by the Tennessee Legislature at an early day, while disfranchised rebels will have to remain as they are.

The Connecticut Democrats have called another State Convention, to be held at Hartford on the 6th of February, to nominate State officers.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 17.

FLOUR—Market dull and nominal, with light sales. Spring Extra, $10 45@$10 75. WHEAT firmer and 1c.@1½c. higher; sales at $2 13@$2 13½c. for No. 1, and $1 89@$1 89½ for No. 2. CORN quiet and 1c. better; sales at 79½c. for No. 1. OATS quiet but steady, and ½c. better; sales at 40½c.@41c. for No. 2. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $18 75@$19. DRESSED HOGS active, for shipping and packing, and 10c.@15c. higher; sales at $6 90@$7 62½c. LIVE HOGS firm and steady; sales at $5 90@$6 40. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 Live Hogs, 6,000 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—9,400 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 1,800 bushels Corn, 3,700 Dressed Hogs.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Jan. 17.

FLOUR—the demand is moderate, and the market steady; sales, 300 bbls. No. 1 Spring, at $11 75@$12. WHEAT quiet, and nothing doing by which to establish quotations. CORN in moderate demand, at $1 for Old, and 88c. for New. OATS nominal, at 50c.@52c. BARLEY quiet, at $1@$1 04. RYE nominal, at $1. Provision market quiet; MESS PORK—$20 50 for heavy, and $19 50 for light. LARD nominal, at 12½c.@13c. DRESSED HOGS—demand moderate, at 7½c.@8c., as to quality. WHISKY firm, at $2 39@$2 40 in a retail way.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Jan. 17.

FLOUR unchanged and dull; sales 500 bbls. at $12 20 for No. 1 Spring; $13 75@$14 for Red Winter; $15 50 for White; $15 75 for double extra. Rye Flour steady at $7. WHEAT quiet; sales 600 bushels Milwaukee Club at $2 50; choice White Canada is held at $2 95@$3. CORN quiet; small sales of No. 1 at $1 12. OATS—65c. for Choice Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. SHORTS, $18@$21. SHIP STUFFS, $25@$27. MIDDLINGS $33@$35 ℘ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 80c.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 17.

COTTON—Sales at 30c. CORN—Sales of Shelled at 67c.@68c., and Ear at 60c. FLOUR—Sales of Superfine at $10. WHEAT—Sales of Red at $2 80. OATS—Sales at 62c@63c. MESS PORK—Sales at $21. BULK SHOULDERS—Sales at 8½c. BULK CLEAR SIDES—11½c. BACON—Shoulders at 12½c.; Clear sides, 13½c.; Hams, 16½c. LARD, in tierces—Sales at 12½c. New-Orleans SUGAR—Sales of Fair at 13½c. Plantation MOLASSES at 80c. RIO COFFEE at 25c. TOBACCO—Sales of Light Lugs to medium Shipping Leaf at $3@$13 50.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 17.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHISKY dull and unchanged. HOGS firmer; sales at $7 25@$7 75; receipts, 3,600. MESS PORK in fair demand, with sales at $20@$20 50. BULK MEATS firmer; sales of Shoulders at 7½c. and Sides at 9½c. GREEN MEATS are higher; sales of Shoulders at 6½c., Sides at 8c., and Hams at 10½c. LARD firm; sales at 12½c., and prime Kettle at 12¾c. Gold, 135¼.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 17.

COTTON dull; sales of good ordinary at 28c. FLOUR and WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN easier; sales at 78c.@83. OATS are higher; sales at 63c.@68c. PROVISIONS and LARD quiet and unchanged. HOGS firm; sales at $6 30@$6 55. WHISKY firm; sales at $2 15. SUGAR has advanced 1½c.@2c.; Common to Choice Louisians selling at 12c.@14c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The market is very dull and prices unchanged. Nothing is doing in Flour, Coffee or Provisions. The sales of Wheat are 100 bushels Red at $2 80. CORN is active and prices fully maintained. The sales are 2,000 bushels at 95c.@$1 05, and 1,000 bushels Yellow at $1 02@$1 03. OATS—Sales 400 bushels at 58c.@60c. WHISKY is dull and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Jan. 17.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull; $2 15 for No. 1. CORN unchanged. OATS weak; 48c. for No. 1. RECEIPTS—1,200 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 1,100 bushels Corn, 2,800 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 1,300 bushels Wheat.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 17.

COTTON market active; stock light; sales 250 bales; advanced ½c. Sales for the week, 2,200 bales. Receipts, 6,200 bales. Exports, 5,800 bales. Stock, 20,300 bales.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Jan. 17.

COTTON market more active; Middling 33c.@33½c.; sales, 257 bales. Receipts for the week 11,263 bales; exports, 14,411 bales. Stock, 26,412 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Jan. 17.

COTTON—Sales of Middlings at 31½c. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales at 62c. RESIN dull; sales at $3 25@$6. TAR firm at $1 65.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 17.

COTTON market very active; sales 540 bales; Middling 31½c.

MOBILE, Thursday, Jan. 17.

COTTON market closed firm at 32c. for Middlings; sales 3,500 bales. Gold, $1 36@$1 37.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Saxonia	Jan. 19	New-York	Hamburg.
Erin	Jan. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Cork	Jan. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Jan. 19	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR AMERICA.			
Asia	Jan. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan. 5	Hamburg	New-York.
Cuba	Jan. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR HAVANA, NEW-ORLEANS, &C.			
Havana	Jan. 19	Havana and New-Orleans	
Carlotta	Jan. 19	Vera Cruz *via* Havana.	
Montgomery	Jan. 19	New-Orleans.	
Gen. Meade	Jan. 19	New-Orleans.	
Rising Star	Jan. 21	Aspinwall.	
North America	Jan. 22	Rio and Para.	

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P.M
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Noorth Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Suth Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana—Wm. H. Stewart, J. J. Lawrence, James Robinson, lady, child and servant, Signor Lotti, George F. Damon, G. Erwin, C. H. Rivers, G. F. Orrin, G. H. Orrin, Jose Mayorga, J. Stoigen, Jose Ferrer de Conto, J. Trugillo, J. M. Perez, Jose Gonzales, M. Main, C. Harrison—Total. 20.

In steamship Gen. Meade, from New-Orleans—C. Beecher, J. S. Ohsom, John Allen, John J. Edwards, Bernard Rafferty, Albert A. Minty, Mrs. M. Henn, Mrs. B. Madden and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 21 | Sun sets....... 5 01 | Moon sets.... 5 20
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 5 46 | Gov. Island. 6 35 | Hell Gate.... 7 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 17.

Cleared.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamer Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Bark Mercurio, (Aust.,) Matinlich, Belfast, via Baltimore, Slocovich & Smith.

Schooners J. W. Seguine, French, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Lilly, Francis, Charleston N. L. McCready & Co.; A. J. Cohen, Bowers, Washington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; Pilot's Bride, Brewster, Curacoa, S. W. Lewis & Co.; A. F. Larabee, Carlisle, Charleston, Tupper & Beattie.

Arrived.

Steamship Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans Jan. 6, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. The G. M. was aground on the Bar 4 ds.; has experienced heavy westerly gales for the past 2 days.

Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Left the Bar at 11 P. M. 9th inst.; was detained outside Sandy Hook 15 hours by thick snow-storm. Left on the Bar at New-Orleans steamship Morning Star.

Steamer Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamer Frances, Symmes, Philadelphia.

Ship Brewster, Collins, Boston Jan. 12, in ballast to J. C. Jewett & Co. She will load for Hong Kong; is at anchor in the Bay.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Jan. 12, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. 16th, 10 P. M., anchored in the Bay in consequence of the ice.

Schr. Arcola, Whalen, Kingston, Jam., 16 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., cloudy.

Below.

Ship Lady Blessington, Burnham, Manila Aug. 14.
Ship Oneiza, Spurr, Calcutta Aug. 10.
Ship Alexander, Stinchcomb, from Boston.
Bark Tornado, Montevideo 70 days.
Also a ship, said to be the Hector.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 17—Arr. brig John Pierce, from Matanzas; brig Jos. De Vaux, from Philadelphia; schr. Eliza Francis, Azelda, and Laura, from Baltimore. Sld. brig J. Baker, for Philadelphia.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 17—Arr. North Point, from Baltimore.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 17—Sld. U. S. steam transport Cosmopolitan, for Charleston. Arr. steamship Prometheus, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Stillwaggon, of the steamtug A. Winants, came up from Sandy Hook yesterday afternoon, and reports the ship Brewster, Capt. Collins, from Boston, as at anchor behind the West Bank, in 14 feet of water. The ship draws 12 feet, and touched the bottom at low water. Capt. Merritt, of the Underwriters, who had gone to her assistance with a wrecking schooner, with steam-pumps, cables, &c., says she will come to the City as soon as the weather permits.

LEWES, Jan. 17.—The schr. Central America, from Mayaguez, arrived at the Breakwater, bound to New-York, on Tuesday; bark Tornado sailed for New-York at noon yesterday.

AGENTS WANTED FOR HEADLEY'S GREAT WORK.

The only book issued on our Navy during the Rebellion. Agents find no competition.

FARRAGUT AND OUR NAVAL COMMANDERS

Comprising popular Biographies of our Naval Heroes, by Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, the distinguished author and historian—complete in one large volume—handsomely illustrated on steel. The best paying agency of the day. In connection with this work our Agents can take orders for five of Headley's Standard Works of our own publication. Call or send at once for circulars and terms. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, it was resolved that the officers of this bank be authorized to pay out of its reserved profits the City, County and State taxes for the year 1866 for the stockholders who have not paid, and refund it to those who have, and that they be requested to bring the tax receipt as evidence of such payment.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

MARVIN & CO'S
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
FIRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES
Are now considered the
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Principal Warehouses, { No. 265 BROADWAY, New-York. No. 721 CHESTNUT-ST., Philadelphia.

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LAST DAY BUT ONE!

POSITIVELY

NO FURTHER DELAY!!

OBTAIN YOUR CERTIFICATES

WHILE THERE IS YET TIME!

ON MONDAY NEXT, AT 2 1-2 P. M.,

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE

WILL BE AWARDED

to the fortunate individual who may hold the

LUCKY NUMBER!

TO ENABLE PERSONS
LIVING AT A DISTANCE
TO OBTAIN CERTIFICATES DURING THE
LAST WEEK
OF THE ART ASSOCIATION,

Arrangements have been made to fill orders which may be received on

SATURDAY, THE 19TH INST.,
Up to 12 o'clock M.

ALL CERTIFICATES ORDERED
WILL BE MAILED UPON THE SAME NIGHT.

DIRECT YOUR ORDERS TO
THE ART INSTITUTE,
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The extraordinary success which is attending the closing sales of the Association, has made it now certain that
EVERY CERTIFICATE WILL BE SOLD.

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Where
BIERSTADT'S GREAT PAINTING,
"THE STORM ON THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS,"
Is now on exhibition.
R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st.
W. K. O'BRIEN & BRO., No. 77 3d-av.
BROOKLYN AGENCY,
J. MORRIS & CO., No. 194 Fulton-st.

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OF
FRIEZE OVERCOATS,
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A NEW SOURCE OF HEALTH OPENED TO THE AFFLICTED IN AMERICA.
WONDERFUL RESULTS PRODUCED BY THE STRENGTHENING AND SALUTIFEROUS EFFECTS OF
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.
EXTRACTS FROM CITY LETTERS ADDRESSED TO HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT FOR AMERICA,
NO. 542 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK:
"Your Malt Extract is a PLEASANT BEVERAGE."
R. E. FENTON.
"I AM HOARSE, and am now made happy by your DELICIOUS MALT EXTRACT, which has done me so much good in the old world."
BOGUMIL DAWISON.
"I have found GREAT BENEFIT from your Malt Extract in my case, DYSPEPSIA."
WILLIAM MOLLER,
No. 6 West 20th-st.
"I believe it to be the best known preparation for COUGHS OF LONG STANDING."
JAMES BAREMORE,
No. 58 Nassau-st.
"My physician has advised my wife to use your Malt Extract INSTEAD OF PORTER or ALE, and she is MUCH BENEFITED BY IT."
J. HELLER,
No. 168 Lexington-av.
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The official reports of most of the Military Hospitals of Europe, state that:
"It puts a stop to the inroad of this powerful enemy, and renders the progress of the malady impossible. It is a direct antagonist to a tubercular morbid constitution, by preventing the settling and fixing of the albuminous matter; moreover it powerfully excites the activity of the Lungs, and increases the circulation of the Blood."
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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 127, Jan. 17, 1867.
2, 11, 46, 56, 38, 74, 29, 50, 49, 54, 51, 39, 57.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No 128, Jan. 17, 1867.
43, 47, 31, 42, 74, 30, 77, 13, 34, 64, 10, 63, 56, 75, 54.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 51, Jan. 17, 1867.
74, 63, 6, 78, 21, 23, 4, 75, 59, 76, 37, 44, 32.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 52, Jan. 17, 1867.
4, 36, 18, 13, 11, 66, 37, 2, 38, 60, 78, 42, 15, 10, 47.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
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